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Hijacker of Norwegian jet surrenders

OSLO (R) — A young Norwegian who hijacked an airliner on an internal flight from Trondheim to Oslo surrendered to police Friday, three-and-a-half hours after taking over the plane, police said. Eyewitnesses at Oslo's Fomebu airport said the hijacker threw a pistol from the steps of the Boeing 727 and walked down to waiting police. The plane had been towed from a remote part of the airport to a position near the main terminal building at the hijacker's request after he had released all 115 passengers on board. The five-strong crew were unharmed, police said. Police said earlier the man at the centre of Norway's first hijacking had also demanded to speak to Norwegian Prime Minister Kaare Willoch and Justice Minister Mona Røkke.

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Egypt steps up airport security

CAIRO (R) — Planes arriving from Beirut will be ringed by armoured vehicles while on the ground at Cairo airport as part of stepped-up security against hijack attempts, Egypt's Middle East News Agency (MENA) said Friday. Airport security chief police Major-General Muhtar Mahad told MENA that special police units had been formed to prevent hijacks and ensure that airlines flying in from Beirut did not carry arms or explosives. Lebanon's Middle East Airlines (MEA) planes will be searched and passengers frisked, he said.

Mine destroyed Israeli vehicle, PLO says

AMMAN (R) — An Israeli military vehicle was destroyed and its driver wounded when a mine planted by Palestinian commandos exploded Thursday on a road in the Israeli-occupied Golan Heights, the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) said in a statement issued here.

Quebec premier resigns

QUEBEC CITY, Quebec (R) — Quebec Premier Rene Levesque has announced his resignation, ending months of speculation sparked by a string of by-election losses and a gradual erosion of support in public opinion polls. The 62-year-old Parti Quebecois (PQ) leader, revealing his decision late Thursday night, said he would remain as premier of this predominantly French-speaking province for 30 days so that a successor may be chosen.

Nepal bombers warn of more blasts

KATHMANDU (R) — An organisation called the United Liberation Front has claimed responsibility for bomb blasts that killed eight people in Nepal. Pamphlets thrown into streets of the Kathmandu said there would be more blasts. "There is more to come, for our struggle will go on until our objective is achieved which is the liberation of the people," the leaflets said. The pamphlets appeared after three more bombs exploded in the Himalayan kingdom on Friday killing one in addition to seven killed on Thursday (See page 8).

Herzog returns to Israel from Ireland

TEL AVIV (R) — Israeli President Chaim Herzog Friday returned from a four-day visit to Ireland, the first by an Israeli head of state. Mr. Herzog, who was born in Ireland, said he expected the visit "to have practical and important results", particularly in trade relations between the two countries. Before leaving Ireland he described clashes between Israeli-backed militiamen and Irish United Nations peacekeeping forces in southern Lebanon as "minor irritations" (See page 2).

U.S. expert confirms Mengele's remains

SAO PAULO (R) — A U.S. forensic expert said Friday there was no doubt that exhumed remains from a grave near here are those of Nazi war criminal Josef Mengele.

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TWA hostage crisis remains deadlocked

Militants stage anti-U.S. rally at Beirut airport

BEIRUT (Agencies) — The week-old crisis over the hijacking of an American plane and detention in Beirut of about 40 American hostages remained deadlocked Friday and about 1,200 Lebanese, mostly Shi'ite Muslims, swarmed onto the tarmac at Beirut airport shouting anti-U.S. slogans.

The crowd, shouting "Death to America, Death to Israel" swarmed onto the tarmac at the airport and burned an American flag near the hijacked airliner of the Trans World Airways (TWA).

The hijackers are demanding the release of some 700 Lebanese imprisoned in Israel, some of whom are said to be their relatives.

Seated in long rows about 200 metres from the TWA Boeing 727 commandeered on Friday last week, the demonstrators roared approval as hooded gunmen guarding the plane harangued them for 90 minutes.

"America and Israel are weaker than you think... we are strong," a gunman wearing a blue paper bag over his head shouted from the top of a set of mobile aircraft steps.

"We are seeking martyrdom, welcome America," said a banner held by first-shaking demonstrators. The crowd yelled approval as an American flag was burned shortly before they dispersed.

Black-clad gunmen of the militant pro-Iranian Shi'ite "Hezbollah" (Party of God) surrounded guards from the plane as they spoke.

At the United Nations, meanwhile, Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar said the problem of the American hostages in Beirut should be dealt with separately from that of the Lebanese held by Israel.

Addressing a news conference at U.N. headquarters in New York, he also strongly condemned terrorism in all its forms.

In Beirut, senior officials of the mainstream Shi'ite Muslim Amal movement conferred in secret Friday with Amal leader Nabih Berri.

Mr. Berri is representing the hijackers in negotiations to free the hostages, most of whom are being held at secret locations in Beirut.

The only hostages still aboard the TWA plane, the three-man American flight crew, were not in sight as the airport demonstration began.

In a dramatic move Thursday, five spokesmen for the hostages appeared at a press conference, appealing to the United States to avoid force and urging Israel to

free the Lebanese prisoners as demanded by their captors.

The Reagan administration, which has refused to put pressure on Israel to meet the hijackers' demands, later condemned the news conference as "cynical exploitation of innocent victims of terrorism."

There was no word meanwhile on what the Amal leaders had discussed during their secret meeting earlier Friday.

U.S. President Ronald Reagan was asking the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) to determine the conditions the hostages in Lebanon, but the administration remained determined not to negotiate for their release.

Mr. Reagan met Thursday with Alexandre Hay, president of the Swiss-based Red Cross organisation, but said he was not asking the committee to help resolve the week-old hostage crisis.

White House spokesman Robert Sims said the president asked for "whatever information the Red Cross might obtain about the health and welfare" of the 40 Americans.

There have been reports that the administration hoped the Red Cross would help facilitate Israel's release of Lebanese prisoners.

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King denounces air pirates; Greece demands Israeli cancellation, page 2

Berri skillfully negotiates hostage drama, page 4

U.S. Senate approves \$250m aid to Jordan

WASHINGTON (Agencies) — The Senate has approved a new economic aid package for Jordan of \$250 million through 1987 in a strong show of U.S. support for the kingdom.

The Senate also agreed Thursday to provide \$1.5 billion in economic aid to Israel and \$500 million to Egypt.

The aid was approved as part of an additional appropriation of approximately \$13.5 billion covering a variety of government programmes in the current financial year ending on Sept.

The Senate aid for Jordan included \$160 million in grants for development projects and \$90 million in credits to buy U.S. goods through the 1987 financial year.

Jordan had already been allocated \$40 million for 1985 and 1986.

Included in the catchall bill was \$38 million in humanitarian assistance for the Nicaraguan rebels.

During the debate on economic aid for Jordan, several senators said they feared giving \$250 million would free Jordan to use other funds to buy military hardware.

To placate those senators, the Republican-controlled Senate said future considerations of military aid would be contingent on the start of peace talks with Israel.

It defeated 84 to nine a resolution that would have tied a military aid request to the signing of a peace treaty.

Secretary of State George Shultz, moreover, promised in a letter to the Senate that the administration would make no military aid request without prior agreement with congressional leaders.

Mr. Shultz told the senate foreign relations committee earlier that the aid "would be tangible evidence of our support for (Jordan's) positive and pivotal role" in a revived Middle East peace process. (See page 3).

The Democratic-controlled House of Representatives has approved its own version of the supplemental money bill that includes \$27 million in humanitarian assistance to the Nicaraguan rebels but no economic aid for Jordan.

Peres tries to ease friction with U.S. over hostages

TEL AVIV (Agencies) — Prime Minister Shimon Peres, attempting to ease friction in relations with the United States over the Beirut hostage crisis, on Friday praised U.S. leaders for their tough stand against air piracy.

"I want to praise the determined stand of President Ronald Reagan and Secretary of State George Shultz in their rejections of terrorism, its perpetrators and its supporters," he said in a speech to the General Council of the World Zionist Organisation.

His remarks were aimed at minimising damage caused by Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin, who accused the United States of playing games by not forthrightly asking Israel to release the Lebanese if that was what it wanted.

Some Israeli newspapers reported from Washington that Secretary of State George Shultz and others were shocked by Mr. Rabin's comments.

Officials here said they were not directed so much at the American government as at media and public criticism of Israel, accused of being stubborn in its refusal to release the prisoners immediately.

Mr. Rabin, expressing widely felt Israeli frustration over what are seen here as mixed American signals, suggested Washington was shirking its responsibility.

"Let's not play games," he told the American television network ABC from Tel Aviv Wednesday. "If there is a desire, if there is a request on the part of the United States that this has to be done... as part of a deal for the release of the hostages, please, come out and say it."

He also said: "The United States government has to make up its mind."

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PLO accuses Syria of Tripoli explosion

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) charged Thursday that Syrian intelligence agents engineered the car bombing that killed at least 75 people in Lebanon's northern port of Tripoli.

A PLO statement released at Amman's guest palace, where PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat is staying, said "elements of the Syrian intelligence service committed an ugly crime by placing a booby-trapped vehicle in the housing area by Tripoli's harbour."

The statement gave no proof to corroborate the accusation, but said Syria was involved in a conspiracy with the United States and Israel, part of which was the month-long war between militiamen and Palestinian fighters in Beirut's refugee camps.

Beirut Radio said the casualty toll from the car bomb blast that hit seaside holiday crowds in Tripoli rose to 75 dead and 150 wounded.

It was the deadliest bomb attack in Lebanon since an explosive-packed car blew up in a crowded street in east Beirut on May 22, killing about 50 people.

Hospitals swamped by wounded made urgent appeals for blood.

The bomb went off Wednesday night near a seafood pastry shop, as crowds celebrating the Muslim feast of 'Eid Al Fitr strolled past. Rescuers recovered the floating bodies of several people blown off the seafloor by the blast, Beirut Radio said.

The explosion gouged a hole two metres deep in the road, damaged buildings in a 100-metre radius, and wrecked 50 cars, the radio added.

No group has said it planted the bomb, which police said contained the equivalent of 120 kilograms of TNT. The target of the attack was unclear. No militias or political parties had offices in the immediate vicinity.

Fundamentalist Sunni Muslim "Tawheed" militiamen sealed off the harbour area as ambulances removed casualties. Their leader, Sheikh Saeed Shaaban, told a radio station the attack was part of an "American-Israeli conspiracy."

The fiery preacher said he also suspected rival pro-Syrian militia leader Farouq Al Mugaddam, who left Tripoli two years ago after losing all his strongholds to Sheikh Shaaban's fighters.

Tawheed, which has fought frequent battles with pro-Syrian militiamen in Tripoli, supports Mr. Arafat.



'EID PRAYERS: His Majesty King Hussein, Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat, His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan and senior Jordanian and Palestinian officials attend prayers at the University of Jordan Mosque on the occasion of 'Eid Al Fitr (See story on page 3)

Jordanian, Palestinian leaders continue discussions today

By Lamis K. Andoni
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — A senior official of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Friday criticised "the political contents" of a ceasefire agreement signed in Damascus Monday between the Lebanese Shi'ite Amal militia and the Syrian-backed Palestine "national salvation front," but said that the PLO "supports the ceasefire for humanitarian reasons."

Deputy Commander of PLO forces Khalil Al Wazir (Abu Jihad) told the Jordan Times that the "political contents of the agreement encroach upon the rights of the Palestinians in Lebanon which are contained in the Cairo agreement between the PLO and the Lebanese government."

Mr. Wazir was referring to a 1971 agreement signed between the PLO and the Lebanese government regulate the presence and distribution of armed Palestinian forces and political and information offices in Lebanon.

Monday's ceasefire has succeeded so far in stopping the almost one-month-old heavy fighting between Amal forces and the encircled Palestinian fighters and inhabitants of Palestinian refugee camps in Beirut.

On Friday, Mr. Wazir asserted that the PLO leadership believes that the ceasefire "should be maintained" but the PLO leadership

will not accept any agreement which contains any political dimensions between any Palestinian party other than the PLO and the Syrian government or Amal or any other party.

The PLO's "national salvation front" which signed Monday's accord, was formed in Damascus last March to "counter the Feb. 11 agreement between the PLO and Jordan" and replace the PLO leadership. The front, which includes the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP), the PFLP-General Command (PFLP-GC), the Popular Struggle Front, Sa'iq and rebels within PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat's Fateh movement, has reiterated that it has no intention to create parallel organisation to the PLO.

According to Mr. Wazir, however, by insisting that the front was the only spokesman for the Palestinians in Lebanon, "both Syria and Amal are trying to impose the front as the representative of the Palestinian people."

Right from the onset of the fighting between Amal and the Palestinians, Mr. Arafat accused Syria of masterminding the attacks in an attempt to eliminate all traces of Palestinian political or military presence in Lebanon.

In their turn, Syria and Amal blamed Mr. Arafat and his supporters of "instigating the clashes."

(Continued on page 3)

Abu Jihad rejects 'political contents' of Damascus accord

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(Continued on page 3)

SDI beam successfully tracks shuttle

CAPE CANAVERAL, Florida (Agencies) — A bluish-green laser beam flashing through the darkness from a wind-whipped mountain peak in Hawaii successfully tracked orbiting shuttle test of President Ronald Reagan's strategic defence initiative (SDI) or "Star Wars" plan.

The low-power laser was triggered by the air force as the shuttle and its seven-person crew streaked 353.9 kilometres overhead at 27,996.6 kph, slightly faster than a missile warhead.

"We have the target in sight," astronaut John Fabian reported as he sighted the streaking laser. "It's bluish-green... it pulsed for a while and locked on steady for short periods."

"Sounds like we got some definite tracking," mission control responded.

The laser target was a many-angled mirror the size of a dinner plate mounted in a shuttle window. The reflector was to bounce the beam back to the ground station atop Mount Haleakala, a 3,035.9-metre peak on Maui.

The decision to fire the laser was made at the last minute. Just half an hour earlier, winds up to 128 kph buffeted the mountain and air force officials said the laser equipment probably would not operate under those conditions. They gave the go-ahead when the

wind speed dropped.

It was a second try for the test. The first failed Wednesday because ground controllers goofed by sending Discovery's computer instructions in feet instead of nautical miles.

Arabsat launched

On Wednesday, crew members of the Discovery, including the first Arab astronaut, successfully launched a communication satellite for a consortium of 21 Arab countries and the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO).

"Good job," said Prince Sultan

(Continued on page 3)

Reagan boosts support for El Salvador

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Ronald Reagan, condemning the slaying of six Americans in El Salvador, said Thursday the United States is slow to anger, but "our limits have been reached."

Even so, White House spokesman Larry Speakes stressed that the United States will not strike back militarily at those responsible for the attack.

The president called for a worldwide campaign against "terrorism" in the wake of the El Salvador attack and the seizure of a Trans World Airlines flight last Friday.

Mr. Reagan directed the Pentagon, State Department and U.S. intelligence community to provide El Salvador "whatever assistance

is necessary" to "find and punish the terrorists who perpetrated this act."

In a statement read by Mr. Speakes, the president also said he had ordered a speedup in delivering military equipment on order by the Salvadorean government.

Mr. Reagan, who has been rebuffed in his attempts to break the stalemate in the TWA hijack-hostage drama in Beirut, woke up Thursday to the grim news that four off-duty Marine embassy guards and two American businessmen had been shot dead by gunmen at a side walk cafe in El Salvador.

He and his top advisers spent more than an hour discussing the incident, which came after hij-

Morocco sends invitations to special summit

RABAT (R) — Six Moroccan emissaries left Rabat Friday to deliver invitations to Arab heads of state from King Hassan to attend an extraordinary Arab summit in Morocco on the Palestinian issue, the Moroccan news agency MAP said.

Morocco is striving to have all 21 members of the Arab League attend. Ambassador to Tunisia Mohammed Tazi said Friday.

The issuing of formal invitations was a sign that Morocco was reasonably confident that the initiative, which could come to fruition next month, had a chance of being approved. Arab diplomats said.

The idea of an extraordinary summit, separate from a much delayed regular summit slated for Saudi Arabia, was mooted two weeks ago at an Arab League meeting in Tunis on fighting at Palestinian refugee camps in Beirut.

The proposal will be discussed at an Arab League ministerial council, scheduled for Tunis next Monday but whose postponement Morocco has requested until June 27 to allow more consultations, MAP said.

Earlier this week, King Hussein made a telephone conversation with King Hassan of Morocco stressing the importance of holding an extraordinary Arab summit conference to discuss the sufferings of the Palestinian refugees in Lebanon.

King Hussein told King Hassan that an urgent summit of Arab leaders is required to look into the continued aggression on the Palestinian refugee camps in Lebanon, and to end the sufferings of the innocent people there, the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, said.

A majority of Arab states support holding a summit but the Syrian government-run newspaper Tishrin said on June 11 the "conditions... for an extraordinary Arab summit are missing."

Saudi Arabia, Iraq, North Yemen, Sudan, Jordan, Somalia, Djibouti and the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) have already approved the idea, MAP said 10 days ago.

Since then, Qatar, Libya and Bahrain have agreed, MAP said.

Moroccan Foreign Minister Abdul Latif Filali said last Saturday he was optimistic that the summit would take place soon.

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King's letter to Reagan denounces air pirates

AMMAN — His Majesty King Hussein has strongly condemned the hijacking of an American Trans World Airliner, held in Beirut since last Sunday, and other acts of air piracy and described the perpetrators of such acts as "those who have become the scum of the earth against life and every human decency, values and code of honour."

In a message he sent to U.S. President Ronald Reagan subsequent to a telephone conversation he had with the American president, the King described the TWA hijack as "another link in the long chain of acts of air piracy against civil aviation that cause suffering to innocent people and endanger their lives," the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, said.



Following is the full text of the King's message to Mr. Reagan:

"When you kindly expressed to me, my government and people your feelings of strong condemnation, sympathy and support following the destruction in Beirut of our Alia 727 Royal Jordanian Airliner, and the inhuman ordeal which its crew and passengers were subjected to, I did not imagine that within less than 24 hours from that time, another dastardly crime was to be enacted against so many innocent victims, lawfully travelling aboard a civilian airliner, this time a Boeing 727 of Trans World Airlines.

"We are living the ordeal of the passengers and crew of Flight 847 of Trans World Airlines including the cowardly murder of an American citizen who flew it, with the same deep anger and revulsion which we have experienced during our own ordeal, and which we have experienced whenever a similar crime was committed against civilisation and humanity. In fact, for one whole month we have lived in unbelievable anger and revulsion during the genocide enacted by the same criminals and their cohorts against men, women and children, the Palestinian refugees, who are still bravely warding off constant attacks by those who call themselves Muslims and Arabs, around the camps of Sabra, Shatila and Bourj Al Barajneh in the area of Beirut. These Palestinians, facing their fate, are all but out of food, water and medical supplies, let alone care, with disease rampant amongst the victims.

"These crimes are crimes against humanity, Mr. President. They are crimes perpetrated by those who have become the scum of the earth against life and every human decency, values, and code of honour. More specifically, they are primarily directed against every valued code, principles and teaching of Islam and Arabism. We condemn them and stand against those who condone such crimes.

"My feelings, I know, reflect the feelings of my countrymen as well as our Palestinian brethren, and their sole legitimate representative, the Palestine Liberation Organisation, and the overwhelming majority within our Arab and Muslim worlds. I am certain we will eventually succeed, as we must, in cleansing ourselves of all within our world who are bent on the destruction of our beliefs and values we hold dear, and our image within the world at large.

"With my highest esteem, I send you my warmest personal good wishes. God bless you, my friend."

U.S. Secretary of State George P. Shultz said in testimony on Capitol Hill Wednesday that the hijacking had also been condemned by Syria, Tunisia, Egypt and Iraq. But King Hussein's letter and declaration were the first public condemnation of the hijacking by an Arab leader.

King Hussein sent the two-page letter condemning the hijacking to President Reagan after calling Mr. Reagan Tuesday night to offer his sympathy and support for the United States its hostage ordeal following the hijack and the subsequent detention of over 40 Americans in Beirut.

President Reagan had telephoned him last week to express his "sorrow and concern" over the hijacking of an airliner of Alia, the Royal Jordanian Airline, eight days ago in Beirut. The crew and passengers of the Alia flight were released, but the Boeing 727 plane was blown up on the runway.



INSPECTING DAMAGE: Militiamen of Tripoli. The explosion damaged several buildings and cars and killed at least 60 people and left 100 others wounded (AP wirephoto)

Britain questions six people suspected of 'plot in Bahrain'

LONDON (Agencies) — Six Middle Eastern nationals arrested under Britain's prevention of terrorism act will be deported within the next few days, according to a Home Office spokesman.

Government sources told Reuters the group, all believed to be Shi'ite Muslims, was suspected of plotting to destabilise the government of the emir of Bahrain.

An attempt to stage an Iranian-supported Islamic fundamentalist revolution in Bahrain was foiled in December 1981. More than 70 people received jail sentences for involvement in the coup attempt.

The emir, Sheikh Isa Ibn Salman Al Khalifa, paid a state visit to Britain last year.

The spokesman declined to say where the men came from except

that they were not from Lebanon. They had been held for various lengths of time, together with two other Middle Eastern nationals who had entered the country illegally and would also be deported.

A Scotland Yard spokesman told the Associated Press the men were arrested on June 12 at various addresses in London. They are being held in an unidentified central London police station "where they are being questioned regarding the affairs of Bahrain."

All are to be deported "in the near future," said the spokesman, who in accordance with British civil service practice declined to be named.

The spokesman refused to give further details of why the men had been arrested or of their country or countries of citizenship.

Anti-Khomeini Iranians stage rally in Washington

WASHINGTON (R) — More than 3,000 Iranian nationals marched peacefully through central Washington streets Thursday protesting against what they called Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini's inhumane suppression of human rights in Iran.

The protesters, organised by student supporters of Massoud Rajavi and his Paris-based Mujahadeen-e-Khalq Organisation in Iran, stretched eight city blocks in Washington, chanting Farsi and English slogans to Washingtonians out on their lunch hour.

The protest march marked the fourth anniversary of "The Day of Martyrs and Political Prisoners" when 500,000 gathered in Tehran for an anti-Khomeini demonstration.

The Washington demonstrators first rallied in Lafayette Park across from the White House where they vividly played-acted gruesome tortures and mass executions.

Several men pretending to be members of Ayatollah Khomeini's revolutionary guards "tortured" and "killed" others acting the parts of political prisoners.

The acting was graphically realistic and at least two of the actors lost control and broke into tears when one of the actor-prisoners was "electrocuted."

After about an hour of playing-acting and anti-Khomeini rhetoric, the crowd followed a police escort into the city's commercial and business district shouting "Iran-Rajavi, Rajavi-Iran" and "Khomeini: War, War, Repression: Rajavi: Peace, Peace, Freedom."

The Washington crowd, estimated at 3,200 by event organisers, echoed the anti-Khomeini chants blasted by the Mujahadeen over an elaborate public address system.

S. Lebanese villagers flee continued SLA shelling

BEIRUT (Agencies) — Hundreds of people have fled two villages in South Lebanon to escape shelling by the Israeli-backed South Lebanon Army (SLA) militia, a U.N. peacekeeping force spokesman said Friday.

Two people were killed and four wounded Thursday when the SLA fired mortars and machine-guns at Yater.

Tinur Goksel, spokesman of the U.N. Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL), said this prompted 800 villagers from Yater and nearby Kafra to take refuge in Qana, eight kilometres north.

The area is on the edge of Israel's self-styled "security zone" in South Lebanon, a regular scene of friction between the SLA and UNIFIL troops.

Israel trains and arms the SLA to act as its proxy force against guerrilla attacks.

Earlier this month the militia held captive 21 Finnish soldiers for a week, accusing them of handing over 11 members of the SLA to the Shi'ite Arab militia.

Ireland Wednesday protested

to Israel over a scuffle between Irish UNIFIL officers and SLA militiamen accompanied by Israeli soldiers in the village of At Tiri.

Herzog criticises Irish media

In Dublin on Thursday, Israeli President Chaim Herzog accused the Irish media of a lack of perspective in their reporting of clashes between Irish U.N. forces and Israeli troops in Lebanon.

Ireland on Wednesday protested to Israel over the latest of several incidents involving Irish peacekeeping forces.

Referring to reports of a clash between two senior Irish officers, and Israeli soldiers in South Lebanon two days ago, the Irish-born Israeli leader told reporters at a news conference they were losing their "sense of proportion."

He denied reports that Israel wanted the U.N. forces to recognise the Israeli-backed militia in South Lebanon, saying his country was talking only of ad hoc arrangements with local communities on the ground aimed at "defusing tension."

Assad stays behind in Moscow after talks, delegation leaves

MOSCOW (AP) — A delegation that accompanied Syrian President Hafez Al Assad to Moscow this week left for home on Friday, but Mr. Assad stayed behind for a short rest, the official news agency TASS said.

There was no explanation of why Mr. Assad remained in the Soviet Union.

TASS said Syrian Vice-President Abdul Halim Khaddam, Defence Minister Mustafa Tlas, Foreign Minister Farouq Al Shara and other officials were seen off at Moscow airport by Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko and Defence Minister Marshal Sergei L. Sokolov.

Syria is Moscow's key Middle East ally and Mr. Assad held talks during his stay with Soviet leader Mikhail S. Gorbachev at which both men repeated past calls for an international conference to settle the "explosive" situation in the Middle East.

A Kuwaiti newspaper reported Friday that the Soviet Union has advised Syria to "use its influence" with Lebanon's Amal leader Nabih Berri to end the Trans World Airways (TWA) hostages crisis because the United States and Israel are planning a major military operation in Lebanon.

In a dispatch from Moscow on Mr. Assad's talks with Kremlin leaders, Al Qabas said it was told by a high-ranking Soviet official that the aim of the joint military operation would be to thwart any solutions to Lebanon's civil strife in line with Syria's wishes.

According to the unidentified Soviet official, the Israelis were planning to launch a series of air and commando raids on selected targets in the Syrian-dominated Bekaa Valley of Lebanon, south Beirut.

Police reject Arab group claim of Frankfurt blast

FRANKFURT (R) — West German authorities Friday rejected a claim by the hitherto unknown "Arab revolutionary organisation" that it planted a bomb which killed three people at Frankfurt airport on Wednesday.

A police spokesman told Reuters a 100-man special commission investigating the blast had decided the claim was false because the organisation was unknown and its claim of responsibility not detailed enough.

A statement given to a foreign news agency in Beirut Thursday said the organisation had planted the bomb because West German intelligence was recruiting Arabs to assassinate members of "Arab fighting organisations" in Lebanon.

Meanwhile, West German police

have obtained from a witness now in Lisbon the description of a man spotted running from the scene moments after the explosion, the police spokesman said.

The man is said to be around 30, slim with dark hair and about 1.70 metres tall. He was wearing a dark brown jacket, possibly of leather, and drove off from the airport terminal building in a dark blue Mercedes 280.

Reinhard Rochus, spokesman for the state prosecutors office, later said he would not dismiss the Arab revolutionary organisation's claim as completely bogus but added there were "enormous doubts" about its authenticity.

West German authorities have received six telephoned claims of responsibility for the bombing.

Greece laments tourist cancellations

ATHENS (R) — The Greek Tourist board reports a wave of holiday cancellations by Americans and the government says U.S. President Ronald Reagan had been unjust in telling people to avoid Athens airport.

"There are a large number of cancellations affecting cruise ships and hotels," Tourist Board General Secretary Nikos Skoulas told reporters Thursday without giving figures. "It is a moral provocation and the tourist trade is very embittered."

He said 300,000 Greeks depended on tourism for a living. Mr. Reagan has advised Americans — 470,000 visited Greece last year — not to use Athens airport after the hijacking to Beirut of a Trans World Airlines (TWA) plane on Friday soon after it left Athens for Rome.

Transport Minister Evangelos Kouloumbis said Greek airport security efforts had been praised recently by U.S. West German and international civil aviation officials and the treatment Athens was now getting was unjust.

Referring to what he called the "terrible tragedy" of Wednesday's bomb at Frankfurt airport which killed three people, he said "no one will now suggest that we isolate that airport."

Mr. Kouloumbis said that among 211 hijackings around the world between 1978 and 1984, two had been on flights departing from Greece while 43 started in the rest of Europe, 62 in the U.S. and 104 in other countries.

He said Greece would speak out in international forums in favour of the airport.

He also released a report by U.S. civil aviation officials who visited Athens in February, saying: "Improved security will begin to take place although there is a long road ahead."

He said Greece considered the TWA plane's hijacking a terrorist act. "It shares in the agony of the hostages and their relatives and hopes for as good an outcome as possible," he added.

The government released a statement by former Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky which condemned what he called a U.S. smear campaign against Greece.

Mr. Kouloumbis said he would discuss with the International Air Transport Association (IATA) a controversial decision to remove from the airport at the end of the month a security firm used by 18 airlines to make checks extra to those made by airport police.

TV & RADIO

JORDAN TELEVISION

Tel: 773111-19

BBC WORLD SERVICE

639, 720, 1413 KHz

MAIN CHANNEL

- 17:00 Korean
- 17:30 Children's Programme
- 17:50 Cartoons
- 18:00 The Computer
- 18:25 The Oddities
- 18:50 Programme Review
- 19:30 Arabic Series (weekly)
- 20:00 News in Arabic
- 20:30 Arabic Series
- 21:30 Tomorrow's Programmes
- 22:00 Varieties
- 23:00 News in Arabic
- 23:10 Signing Off

FOREIGN CHANNEL

- 17:30 German Programme
- 18:00 French Programme des chiffres
et des lettres
- 18:30 Le cole des dessins
- 19:30 News in French
- 19:30 News in Hebrew
- 20:00 News in Arabic
- 20:30 Vietnam
- 20:30 Saturday Variety Show
- 22:00 News in English
- 22:15 Feature Film: Goggin the Savage

RADIO JORDAN

855 KHz, AM & 99 MHz, FM
& party on 9500 KHz, SW
Tel: 774111-19

- 07:00 Light Music
- 07:30 Newsweek
- 08:00 Morning Show
- 08:30 News Summary
- 08:45 Pop Session
- 09:00 News Summary
- 09:15 Pop Session contd.
- 09:30 News Summary
- 09:45 Pop Session contd.
- 10:00 News Bulletin
- 10:30 Jordan Weekly
- 10:45 Music
- 10:50 Concert Hour
- 11:00 News Summary
- 11:30 Instrumental
- 11:30 Old Favourites
- 11:45 Talking Points
- 12:00 Animal Vegetable Mineral
- 12:30 News Summary
- 12:45 Top Twenty
- 13:00 News Summary
- 13:15 Date with a Star
- 13:30 The 15th Century A.H.
- 20:30 The Young Sunday
- 21:00 News Summary
- 21:15 25 Years of Rock
- 21:30 Close-up
- 21:30 Special English News and Features
- 22:00 News
- 22:30 American Viewpoints
- 22:30 Press Conference USA
- 23:00 News and Editorial
- 23:15 Music USA
- 23:45 News Headlines
- 24:00 Close down

07:00 Newsweek 07:30 That's The Trid 07:45 Financial News 7:55 Reflections 08:00 World News 08:05 News Summary 08:30 About Britain 08:45 The World Today 09:00 Newsweek 09:30 Albon Time 10:00 World News 10:05 24 Hours: News Summary 10:30 From the Weeklies 10:45 Network U.K. 11:00 World News 11:05 Reflections 11:15 A Jolly Good Show 12:00 World News 12:05 British Press Review 12:15 The World Today 12:30 Financial News 12:40 Look Ahead 12:45 The Age of Elegance 13:00 News Summary: That's The Trid 13:30 People and Politics 14:05 News About Britain 14:15 About Britain 14:30 Meridian 15:00 Radio Newsweek 15:15 Anything Goes 15:45 Sports Round-up 16:00 World News 16:05 24 Hours: News Summary 16:30 Network U.K. 16:45 Country Music Profile 17:00 News Summary, Saturday Special 17:30 Albon Time 18:00 Radio Newsweek 18:15 Saturday News 18:30 World News 19:00 Commentary 19:15 Saturday News Summary 20:00 News Summary, Saturday Special 20:45 Sports Round-up 21:00 Newsweek 21:30 Baker's Hat Dozen 22:00 News Summary: The Decade 23:00 World News 23:05 24 Hours: News Summary 23:30 Jazz for the Aspiring 24:00 News Summary: Wimbledon Preview 00:15 What's New 00:30 People and Politics 01:00 World News 01:05 Front on our Own Correspondent 01:30 New Ideas 01:40 Reflections 01:45 Sports Round-up 02:00 World News 02:05 Commentary 02:15 Letterbox 02:30 Meridian

VOICE OF AMERICA

1260 MW, 7200, 9565, 11740 11925 and 15210 KHz

06:00 News. 06:10 VOA Morning 06:30 News Summary VOA Morning 07:00 News Summary VOA Morning 07:30 News Summary VOA Morning 08:00 News Summary VOA Morning 08:30 News Summary VOA Morning 09:00 News Summary VOA Morning 09:30 News Summary VOA Morning 10:00 News Summary VOA Morning 10:30 News Summary VOA Morning 11:00 News Summary VOA Morning 11:30 News Summary VOA Morning 12:00 News Summary VOA Morning 12:30 News Summary VOA Morning 13:00 News Summary VOA Morning 13:30 News Summary VOA Morning 14:00 News Summary VOA Morning 14:30 News Summary VOA Morning 15:00 News Summary VOA Morning 15:30 News Summary VOA Morning 16:00 News Summary VOA Morning 16:30 News Summary VOA Morning 17:00 News Summary VOA Morning 17:30 News Summary VOA Morning 18:00 News Summary VOA Morning 18:30 News Summary VOA Morning 19:00 News Summary VOA Morning 19:30 News Summary VOA Morning 20:00 News Summary VOA Morning 20:30 News Summary VOA Morning 21:00 News Summary VOA Morning 21:30 News Summary VOA Morning 22:00 News Summary VOA Morning 22:30 News Summary VOA Morning 23:00 News Summary VOA Morning 23:30 News Summary VOA Morning 24:00 News Summary VOA Morning

WHAT'S GOING ON	
TODAY'S EVENTS	VIDEO
"Video Astronomy" 4:00 p.m. at the French Cultural Centre.	"La mort en direct" 7:45 p.m., French Cultural Centre.
CIRCUS	"Hungarian circus at Hussein Youth City. 3 performances a day.
"Italian circus. Between 6th and 7th Circle near Jordan Electricity Authority.	
CULTURAL CENTRES	Royal Cultural Centre. Tel. 6610267 American Centre. Tel. 643771 American Centre Library. 641520 British Council. 636147/8 French Cultural Centre. 637009 German Cultural Centre. 641593 Soviet Cultural Centre. 644203 Spanish Cultural Centre. 624049 Turkish Cultural Centre. 639777 Hague Arts Centre. 665195 Hague Youth City. 667181/6 Y.W.C.A. 641793 Amman Municipal Library. 637111 University of Jordan Library. 843555
MUSEUMS	Feldore Museum: Jewellery and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Nabataea and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 651760. Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan, Bab Al Qasr (Chapel Hill). Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.). Closed Tuesdays. Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics, and sculptures by contemporary Islamic artists from most of the Muslim countries and a collection of paintings by 19th century Orientalist artists. Muntazah, Jabal Lubdakh. Opening hours: 10:00 a.m. - 1:30 p.m. and 3:00 p.m. - 6:00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 620128. Martyrs' Memorial (Military Museum): Collection of military memorabilia dating from the Arab Revolt of 1916. Sports City, Amman. Opening hours 9 a.m. - 4 p.m. Closed Saturdays. Tel.
CHURCHES	St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic) Jabal Amman, tel. 624590. Church of the Annunciation (Roman Catholic) Jabal Lubdakh, 637440. De la Salle Church (Roman Catholic) Jabal Hussein, 661757. Church of the Assumption (Greek Orthodox) Abdali, 623541. Anglican Church (Church of the Redeemer) Jabal Amman, 625383. Armenian Catholic Church Ashrafieh, 771331. Armenian Orthodox Church Ashrafieh, 775261. St. Ephraim Church (Syrian Orthodox) Ashrafieh, 771751. Amman International Church (Inter-denominational): meets at Southern Baptist School in Shamsiah, 816534, 817534. Evangelical Lutheran Church, Jabal Amman, 6th Circle, (Rev. N. Smir), Tel: 811295.
PRAYER TIMES	06:00 (Sunrise) Fair 05:31 (Sunrise) Doha 12:30 (Noon) Doha 19:48 (Maghreb) Ash 21:29 (Isha) Ash

FOR THE TRAVELLER	
QUEEN ALIA INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT	MARITIME TRAFFIC
This information is supplied by Airline information departments at the Queen Alia International Airport, tel. (06) 53200-5, where it should always be verified.	Regular-line ships docking at Aqaba port: — Jifar — Rabkow — Titus — Koozpor Glinka Amin Kassar and Sons Company, Tel: 622324-9 at your service.
ARRIVALS	WEATHER
07:25 London, Larnaca (BA) 08:05 Aqaba (RJ) 08:30 Kuwait (RJ) 09:30 Doha (RJ) 10:40 Cairo (RJ) 10:45 Karachi, Dubai (RJ) 10:50 Abu Dhabi, Bahrain (RJ) 11:00 Dhahran (RJ) 11:00 Singapore (RJ) 11:15 Riyadh (RJ) 12:05 Cairo (MS) 12:05 Muscat, Doha, Bahrain (RJ) 14:15 Kuwait (RJ) 17:15 Baghdad (IA) 18:15 Larnaca (RJ) 18:30 New York, Vienna (RJ) 19:00 Paris, Damascus (AF) 19:00 Copenhagen, Frankfurt (RJ) 19:25 Rome, Damascus (RJ) 19:55 Frankfurt (LF) 01:25 Baghdad (RJ)	Bulletin supplied by the Department of Meteorology. It will be fair with little increase in temperature: winds will be northerly moderate in Aqaba, winds will be northerly moderate and sea calm. Low/high temperature in deg. C Amman 15/33 Aqaba 21/38 Deserts 16/34 Jordan Valley 20/37 Yesterday's high temperatures: Amman 30, Aqaba 36. Humidity readings: Amman 28 per cent, Aqaba 24 per cent.
DEPARTURES	MONEY EXCHANGE
06:20 Frankfurt (LF) 07:30 Aqaba (RJ) 08:00 Beirut (ME) 09:30 Larnaca, London (BA) 11:05 Kuwait (RJ) 12:00 Vienna, New York (RJ) 12:05 Geneva, Madrid (RJ) 12:50 Cairo (MS) 13:00 Paris, London (RJ) 13:15 Frankfurt, Brussels (RJ) 13:30 Larnaca (RJ) 13:30 Rome (RJ) 14:00 Istanbul (RJ) 14:00 Bahrain (RJ) 14:30 Cairo (RJ) 15:05 Kuwait (RJ) 16:30 Baghdad (IA) 18:30 Kuwait (RJ) 20:45 Bahrain, Doha (RJ) 21:10 Baghdad (RJ) 21:15 Jeddah (RJ) 21:30 Abu Dhabi, Dubai (RJ) 22:15 Cairo (RJ)	Sunday rates Local sell/buy rates in Jds Dutch guilder 115.6/ 116.5 Egyptian pound 284.6/ 288 French franc 42.7/ 43 Iraqi dinar 386.6/ 392.6 Japanese yen (for 100) 160.3/ 161.6 Kuwaiti dinar 1316.6/ 1321.6 Lebanese lira 35.6/ 36.5 Omani rial 115.6/ 116.0 Qatari riyal 109.1/ 110.2 Saudi riyal 109.1/ 110 Swedish crown 44.7/ 45.1 Swiss franc 152.1/ 156.3 Syrian lira 35.6/ 36.5 UAE dirham 108.6/ 109.2 U.K. sterling pound 510.9/ 515 U.S. dollar 399/ 401.5 W. German mark 130.3/ 131.3

USEFUL TELEPHONE NOS.	
EMERGENCIES	NIGHT DUTY
Amman government 891228 Amman civil defence 198, 199 Civil Defence Beirut 271293, 273131 Civil Defence Quesneville 770733 Ambulance 192, 775111 Amman downtown fire brigade 198 First aid 630341 Blood bank 778303 Civil Defence rescue 661111 Fire headquarters 620902 Police rescue 192, 621111, 637777 Police headquarters 639141 Traffic police 896390/1 Electric Power Co. 636381/4, 624688 Medical City taxi 313813 Municipal water control 771258 Queen Alia Int. Airport (06) 5330/60	AMMAN: Dr. Zein Zaghlool 638591 Dr. Abbas Al Hakim 891256 Nairoth pharmacy 623672 Mishri pharmacy 770910 First pharmacy 661912 Ali Ghazalali pharmacy 625290 Jezzi pharmacy 671748 Aiyah pharmacy 770233 Al Sahab pharmacy 668036 TAXIS: Kayali taxi 656030 Grand Palace taxi 667079 Medical City taxi 313813 Neil taxi 644433 Sahara taxi 622547 Talat taxi 625021 IRBID: Dr. Fahri Sweilch 243340 Aass pharmacy (-) ZARQA: Dr. Mohammed Yaghmour 985299 Jordan pharmacy 983124 GENERAL Jordan Television 773111/19 Radio Jordan 774111/19 Ministry of Tourism 642311 Hotel complaints 666122 Price complaints 661176 Telephone Information 12 Jordan and Middle East calls 10 Overseas calls 12 Repair service 11
HOSPITALS	MARKET PRICES
Husseini Medical Centre 813813/32 Rahidi Maternity, J. Amm, 642816 Akileh Maternity, J. Amman 64244/2 Jabal Amman Maternity 642362 Malinas, J. Amman 636140 Palastine, Shamsiah 641114 Shamsiah Hospital 669131 University Hospital 645845/65 Al-Musharraf Hospital 66727/9 The Islamic, Abdali 666127/37 Al-Ahli, Abdali 664164/6 Italian, Al-Musharraf 77710/3 Al-Bashir, J. Ashrafieh 77511/26 Army, Marja 891611/15	Upper/lower price in Jds per kg. Apple (local) 160/ 120 Apple (American) 330/ 290 Apricots 300/ 250 Banana 280/ 240 Banana (Malanasar) 240/ 210 Beans (local) 160/ 120 Broad beans 80/ 60 Cabbage 70/ 50 Carrot (without leaves) 80/ 50 Cauliflower 90/ 60 Cucumber (large) 50/ 30 Cucumber (small) 90/ 60 Eggplant (large) 90/ 60 Eggplant (small) 100/ 70 Garlic (with leaves) 180/ 150 Lemon 500/ 400 Mallow 70/ 40 Marrow (large) 50/ 30 Marrow (small) 90/ 60 Onion (dry) 90/ 60 Parsley 70/ 40 Peas (American) 500/ 400 Pepper (sweet) 180/ 140 Pepper (hot) 240/ 200 Potatoes 130/ 100 Radishes 60/ 40 Sweet Melon 120/ 90 Tomatoes 70/ 40 Vine leaves 250/ 200 Water Melon 110/ 70

سورة الفاتحة

Prisoner sets cell ablaze burning inmate to death

By Sa'ad G. Hattar
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

SALT — A violent quarrel between inmates at Salt prison on Thursday resulted in the death of a prisoner while three others are still under intensive care treatment for first degree burns after a prisoner set ablaze the fixtures of the cell accommodating them, a medical source at Salt governmental hospital said Friday.

The source told the Jordan Times that the four casualties were rushed to Salt hospital on Thursday afternoon for first degree burns and were soon transferred to Al Hussein Medical Centre.

Police sources were not immediately available for comment.

A medical source at Al Hussein Medical City told the Jordan Times that one of the casualties, who was severely burned all over his body, died at 1:15 on Friday.

The source added that the other three prisoners are still in the intensive care unit and that they are in a critical medical condition. The source categorised their burns as covering 75 per cent, 65 per cent and 45 per cent of the victims' bodies.

According to a Salt medical source, the tragedy took place

when prisoner Hatem Jamil Abu Karsh, who had been quarrelling with his cell mates over the transition of prisoners from one cell to another, showered the bed-sheets and himself with kerosene, which was available at that time inside the cell for cooking purposes. Hatem then set himself and the fixtures ablaze and the fire spread to set alight three of the jail's inmates.

A seventy-year-old prisoner had a cardiac arrest from watching the scene and is now under intensive treatment at Salt hospital, the source said. The poor old man, apparently was so shocked that his blood started clotting, the source added.

The victims whose ages range from 29 to 50 years are Mohammad Hussein, Basheer Khalaf and Baghdadli. An Egyptian national, who died at the medical centre was 33 years of age. The medical source said that Baghdadli had only been detained for a short period and was waiting to be tried when the incident occurred.

Speaking about Hatem Abu Karsh, the medical source pointed out that his prison report showed that he had aggressive tendencies. He was convicted for forgery, the source added.

Scouts develop their skills at activities camp near Salt

SALT (Petra) — A five-day scouting camp was opened Thursday at Zay, near Salt in Balqa Governorate. A total of 30 scouts and 15 scout leaders from the Prince Rashid Scouting group are taking part in the camp activity which entails studies on ways to develop the scout movement in Jordan.

The camp was opened by Mohammad Jarrah Abu Al Tayyeb, director general of the Youth Welfare Organisation (YWO), who deputised for His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan. Mr. Abu Al Tayyeb made a speech on the occa-

sion paying tribute to the group's efforts, which, he said, are designed to offer services to the local community.

The camp is designed to offer the group members a chance to help develop their skills and those of their colleagues in carrying out scout-related activities and to serve the public, Mr. Abu Al Tayyeb said.

The Prince Rashid scout group was established in 1981 and has taken part in numerous local and Arab scout activities.

Arab committee voices support for King's peace initiatives

AMMAN (Petra) — The Higher Arab Committee for Palestine has voiced its strong support for King Hussein's efforts in Washington and London "to defend the rights of the Palestinian people and their interests."

In a cable sent to the King on the occasion of Eid Al Fitr, the committee lauded the

Jordanian-Palestinian joint moves which it said "are supported by the majority of the Palestinian people." The Palestinians are encouraged and delighted with these moves in which they see a new hope for re-establishing solidarity among Arab countries and a means for saving the Arab people in the occupied Arab territories.



His Majesty King Hussein, the Supreme Commander of the Jordanian Armed Forces, visits the officers club in Zarqa during the 'Eid (Petra photo)

UNRWA decides on austerity measures in attempt to deal with budget deficit

VIENNA — The United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) has decided on a new round of austerity measures following two days of management talks which ended in Vienna.

The decision was taken in the light of a report by UNRWA Commissioner-General Olof Rydbeck that, despite continued fund-raising efforts, \$20 million were still needed to maintain the agency's education, health and relief services at present levels.

The new measures will mean some cuts in the services, but are designed to shield Palestinian refugees as much as possible from adverse effects.

The measures will go into effect as soon as possible and are expected to save about \$2 million this year. Intensive efforts continue to raise the remaining \$18 million.

Cabinet decisions

In the Vienna talks UNRWA's general cabinet, the commissioner-general, his field officers and department directors agreed to:

1. Stop providing school stipends and supplies to refugee children except for a limited number of pupils coming from families qualifying for welfare assistance.

2. Restrict overtime payments and certain allowances for staff.
3. Cut the number of students boarding at UNRWA training centres, mainly by limiting boarders to students whose families are in distant locations.
4. Eliminate extra teaching periods in agency preparatory schools which are additional to the government curricula.

5. Halt planned construction of three schools in Syria.
6. Reduce the staff of the supplementary feeding programme by about 15 per cent, while keeping the programme fully operational.
7. Stop schoolbook allowances to refugee pupils at non-UNRWA schools in the Syrian Arab Republic.

"These are painful decisions," Mr. Rydbeck said after the meeting. "I hope the refugees and staff will understand that these measures are the minimum necessary to cope with the financial situation as it is today."

In other decisions, the general cabinet agreed to a proposal to convert part of the teacher training programme to training for teachers of handicapped refugees, and to place more emphasis on vocational training when contributions can be obtained.

Earlier budget cuts UNRWA had previously cut its

1985 cash budget of \$205 million by \$40 million, without reducing services to refugees.

After allowing for special contributions by several governments, and for adjustment in exchange rates, it still needs another \$18 million if further and more severe cuts in services are to be avoided — (UNRWA release).

TWA hostage crisis remains deadlocked

(Continued from page 1)

Friday's New York Times quoted unidentified administration officials as saying the administration has told several friendly governments that if the American hostages are freed unconditionally, Israel will release all the detainees.

Sims suggested that reports quoting unidentified U.S. officials as describing a possible deal or quid pro quo — the release of the Israeli prisoners for the release of the hostages — is "wishful thinking."

Spain's ambassador, Pedro Manuel de Aristegui, told reporters Friday his government will not reverse its rejection of a deal and by the hijackers for the release of two Lebanese Shi'ites held in Spain on charges of trying to assassinate a Libyan diplomat in

Jordan returns to work today after 'Eid Al Fitr

AMMAN (J.T.) — Jordan, along with Arab and Islamic countries, for the past four days has celebrated 'Eid Al Fitr, the feast which marks the end of the Holy Month of Ramadan, and government departments, banks and offices return to work today after the holiday.

His Majesty King Hussein attended prayers on the occasion of the 'Eid at the University of Jordan mosque and heard a sermon by Minister of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs Abdul Aziz Al Khayyat in which the minister called on Arabs and Muslims to unify their ranks in order to confront common challenges.

The minister supported King Hussein's call for Arab countries to mobilise their efforts "in the face of the Israeli enemy and to regain Jerusalem and the occupied Arab lands."

He also appealed to Arab leaders to forego their differences and move to end the Gulf war and the sufferings of the Palestinian refugees in Lebanon. The minister paid tribute to the King's amnesty to prisoners and called on the released to follow the path of integrity to serve their nation.

Attending the prayers with King Hussein were His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, Prince Faisal Ibn Al Hussein, Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chairman Yasser Arafat, Prime Minister Zaid Al Rifai, Speaker of the Upper House of

Parliament Ahmad Al Lawzi, Chief of the Royal Court Marwan Al Qasem, Chief Chamberlain Prince Ra'ed Ibn Zaid, Armed Forces Commander in Chief General Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker, cabinet members, speaker of the Palestine National Council Sheikh Abdul Hamid Al Saeh, senior officials and high ranking army officers.

After the prayers at the mosque, the King met with well-wishers, and later, accompanied by Crown Prince Hassan and Prince Faisal and leading officials, the King visited the tombs of King Abdullah, the founder of the Kingdom, and King Talal, King Hussein's father, where they laid wreaths and recited verses of the Holy Koran.

During the 'Eid King Hussein visited the Jordanian Armed Forces officers club at Zarqa where he met with senior officers from the armed forces, the civil defence, public security and public intelligence who offered good wishes to the King on 'Eid Al Fitr. Present with the King at the club were Crown Prince Hassan, Prince Faisal and Sharif Zaid.

On the occasion of 'Eid Al Fitr,

King Hussein received cables of good wishes from Arab and foreign kings and heads of state.

Queen visits orphanages

On the occasion of 'Eid Al Fitr, Her Majesty Queen Noor visited Al Hussein Orphanage in Irbid where she wished the children a happy feast and presented them with gifts and toys.

The Queen was briefed by the orphanage's supervisor on the services offered to the 165 orphan children. She also inspected the various parts of the orphanage.

Later the Queen visited Dar Al Hanan orphanage where she met with the 50 children living there and presented them with gifts on 'Eid Al Fitr. She also toured the orphanage's different sections in the company of Minister of Communications and Acting Minister of Social Development Muh-jeddin Al Hussein and several local officials.

During the 'Eid, recreational facilities and parks in and around Amman were visited by scores of people who took their children to have fun at these facilities.

In addition, two circuses started performances at the beginning of the first day of 'Eid Al Fitr. A Hungarian show and an Italian circus were well attended during the four days of the 'Eid. The Al Ahli Fun Fair city also drew large crowds and police helped organise traffic in the area.

Economic assistance to Jordan is essential, Shultz says

WASHINGTON (USIA) — U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz has strongly urged Congress to approve a two-year, \$250 million economic assistance package for Jordan, emphasising the need to take advantage of opportunities for peace in the Middle East.

In prepared testimony before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Mr. Shultz said there is now a sense of urgency in acting to meet Jordan's pressing economic needs because of two factors. The first, he said, is the recent deepening of Jordan's economic problems and the second is what he termed "the new environment of hope in the peace process that calls for recognition of Jordan's key role."

Mr. Shultz pointed out that King Hussein "has led Jordan back into full diplomatic relations with Egypt," a country which had been ostracised by other Arab countries for entering into the Camp David peace accords with Israel.

"When King Hussein re-established those relations, that was a clear, definite act of behaviour. That isn't a statement of intention," Mr. Shultz said, "it's an action and it's an action that's unpopular in some circles."

"That's an example of something that King Hussein has done. I don't think of this as a kind of reward," he said of the proposed economic assistance package. "I think of it as addressing a need of a country and a person who is a partner in the search for peace."

"No one can guarantee what's going to happen in this very fragile, tender process. But we do need to be supporting those who are trying to move in the direction that we want to move and be on their side," the secretary told the seemingly sceptical senator.

He said the "new momentum" that has appeared in the Middle East peace process in recent months was "due largely to King Hussein."

"Jordan has been actively preparing the Arabs to engage in a process leading to a comprehensive peace," he said in his prepared statement. "Last fall, Jordan reestablished diplomatic relations with Egypt, thereby reducing Egypt's isolation, and restoring once again Jordan's moderate role, and reinforcing the principle that no state should be

ostracised or penalised for making peace."

Mr. Shultz said the needs of Jordan have become greater over the past year.

He said the capacity of the Arab countries to provide aid to Jordan has diminished significantly as the world market for oil has softened. Last year overall aid from Arab countries was about \$350 million, or about half what it had been in previous years, he said.

"In working out our aid request to you, obviously we have to not only look at needs, but also prospects, and try to work out a package that has a reasonable chance of passing," he told one questioning senator. "I think that we would have linked to have had a bigger request."

Progress towards peace

The secretary reminded that committee that "we all support things that will make progress toward peace in the Middle East, or anywhere else, for that matter, on a just basis."

As a result, and because of what he termed "the very broad base of support," for peace in the Middle East, Mr. Shultz said: "I think the president felt justified in telling the King that he could count on us."

"We hope that this request will be acted on promptly and put in place," Mr. Shultz said. "There is a security dimension and that will come subsequently, but we hope that this request will have been acted on by the time we are into the really active discussion of that."

He pointed out that King Hussein faces threats "from a variety of sources, some much more open than others. And I think it's clear enough that King Hussein does face people who are opposed to peace. And that is why I think we have to stand with those who will support peace."

Mr. Shultz acknowledged that King Hussein has not been able to fulfil some of his security needs with U.S. equipment and has turned to the Soviet Union for "some military help," which they provided. "The secretary said it was his belief that the King would prefer U.S. equipment, but that's a separate issue."

He said the Soviets have made it clear that they do not favour the Feb. 11 agreement between Jor-

dan and the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), "so in that, they are at one with the Syrians who are opposing that movement in a peaceful direction."

The secretary emphasised that the economic aid package for Jordan is important, in and of itself.

Security needs

"King Hussein also has security needs and our expectation is that we will approach this" in conjunction with congressional discussion of a study the administration has made on the strategic situation in the Middle East and its implications," Mr. Shultz said. "I feel confident myself that support for the security needs of Jordan will be part of that."

When he was pressed for details of what the administration may request in the way of security assistance for Jordan, Mr. Shultz replied: "I don't think we are in a position to be explicit, except that I will say that I'm impressed with how much money important pieces of military equipment cost. They don't come cheaply."

Much of his discussion was devoted to responding to questions about who would be involved in peace negotiations with Israel.

"The process we see here is a process of trying to bring a larger and larger group of the people to whom any negotiation would be highly relevant into the process and working at it in a peaceful way to try to get around the notion that the road to success is through violence. We've got to resist that, as we have, and say to them, the only route to getting what you want is through negotiations," Mr. Shultz said. "Let's sit down and negotiate with Israel. That's the place to do it."

He said there obviously were "great divisions within the Palestinian community about what they should do. Nobody speaks for them in some unequivocal way. And all operate under constraints."

Mr. Shultz said the eventual negotiations between the two parties — a Jordanian/Palestinian delegation on one side and Israel on the other — would only be "the tip of the iceberg of the real negotiations."

"In many respects, the more difficult negotiations take place within the constituencies of each party at the table," the secretary

continued. "And what King Hussein is doing — just as the prime minister has the same problem in Israel — is trying to develop his constituency, and bring it along, and involve it, and get it support, so that when he speaks at the negotiating table, he does have the authority behind him and can deliver on any agreement that's reached."

The question of who the United States might meet with in preliminary talks "isn't necessarily the same thing as who Israel would be willing to negotiate with," Mr. Shultz pointed out.

"What we look for are people who are not acknowledged members of the PLO, that's our requirement. We look for people of good will who have credibility and who are willing to work for peace. And we have said that we don't automatically rule out somebody who's a Palestine National Council member," he said, adding that "the search for people who can do a good job of representing their constituency and be acceptable in a discussion," is one of the more difficult issues to deal with.

"In a sense, I suppose it's a test of everybody's desire to move forward," Mr. Shultz said. "Will names be suggested to us that are relatively easy for us to meet with?"

He said it was his belief that "it is accepted across the board in Israel that when a leader of Israel sits down to negotiate about conditions and arrangements on the West Bank, there are going to have to be Palestinians present who are credible people. Otherwise, you get an agreement with somebody who doesn't represent the people who are going to be affected."

"So that's why we have such a difficult problem of finding the individuals who can both be credible and acceptable. And that's one of the difficult issues we are trying to work our way through," the secretary said.

Mr. Shultz said Palestine Liberation Organisation acceptance of U.N. Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338 would be to be both "explicit" and "public" before the United States would begin negotiations with the PLO, adding that if they do it, it would be "an identifiable and very significant event."

Difficult issues

"On the other hand," Mr. Shultz told the senators, "I think that the real hard work for people of good will and good intention will be at a bargaining table, if we can construct one. These issues are extremely difficult and it will take patient, tireless work and I think that is where basic intentions will be tested the most."

He said the United States will continue to be active in the peace process, "and perhaps put more effort in as it seems appropriate. I think that active encouragement and participation of the United States is extremely important to everyone," the secretary said.

Mr. Shultz said the administration was seeking ways to "make our presence as continuing as we can make it."

"It means something in the area when we put substance behind our efforts. I don't think there's any question in the minds of the people of Israel that the United States is squarely, firmly, absolutely supporting them," Mr. Shultz declared. "I think we have given that same strong message to Egypt. I think we need to give King Hussein that message, and others who are in the ranks of the Arab moderates, so we help King Hussein create that constituency that he needs that will enable him to move forward. And there are a great variety of things of a positive nature taking place, to be sure, in this sea of conflict that's called the Middle East," Secretary Shultz said.

On a related topic, Mr. Shultz said the administration opposes an amendment the Senate attached to an authorisation bill providing \$1,500 million of emergency economic assistance to Israel. That amendment calls for expenditure of one-half of the aid — \$750 million — within 30 days of final passage.

"I don't think it's helpful to Israel," Mr. Shultz said, pointing out that the Israelis face "some very tough decisions," in dealing with their economy. He said the administration "would be better off to have some flexibility" in meeting dates for action set by the Israelis themselves.

"To just produce that amount of money immediately, I don't think would necessarily be constructive," he said. "I don't think it ought to be written into legislation."

Madrid.

But Mr. De Aristegui went on to say that "after the legal proceedings against them are completed, the two detainees will be sent to Lebanon and handed over to Lebanese authorities."

Abu Jihad rejects 'political contents' of accord

(Continued from page 1)

in the refugee camps" — an argument which was strongly refuted by leaders of the "salvation front," which, for the first time since the eruption of a rebellion against Mr. Arafat's leadership two years ago, joined forces with the PLO chairman's supporters in defending the Palestinian refugee camps in Beirut.

During Friday's interview, Mr. Wazir did not voice any direct criticism of the front but warned that Syria has imposed "humiliating" and "dangerous" conditions on the Palestinians in Lebanon and to "market the front as the representative of the Palestinian people" through the Damascus agreement.

He cited three articles of the

Lebanon's Finance Minister Camille Chamoun Friday became the third cabinet minister to openly denounce the hijacking.

"This is a dangerous act. There is no justification for it," said the 86-year-old Chamoun, a Christian former president.

Prime Minister Rashid Karami and Education Minister Salim Hoss issued statements condemning the TWA hijacking earlier this week.

support of the ceasefire stems from humanitarian reasons, "for our first priority is to put an end to the bloodshed and to enable the delivery of food and water and medicine to our people in the camps."

"But the PLO cannot and will not abide by the conditions of the ceasefire," he said. "We cannot accept any political agreement which was not reached with the PLO."

"The fighting started and stopped by a Syrian decision but Damascus is seeking to impose new political realities through the ceasefire agreement using to the full advantage the humanitarian concerns of the Palestinian people," he concluded.

Jordan-Palestinian talks resume today

(Continued from page 1)

the Americans to pay more attention to the Jordanian-Palestinian moves," he added.

The official, however, said the PLO has not yet reached a decision regarding the formation of a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation. "Such a decision should be taken by the PLO Executive Committee, which is expected to meet in Tunis following the end of the current round of Jordanian-Palestinian talks," he added.

The official also said that the PLO's position on the formation of a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation can be summed in two

points: First, the Palestinian side should be appointed by the PLO Executive Committee which would also declare that the Palestinian side represents the PLO. Second, the level of the Palestinian side should be the same as the Jordanian side.

"For example, if the Jordanian side includes ministers, the Palestinian side should include PLO Executive Committee members," the official said.

Such a Palestinian position is far from meeting the American conditions which stipulate the Palestinians of the joint delegation should not be PLO members.

The PLO official said Friday that the formal talks between Jordan and the PLO are expected to resume on Saturday. Mr. Arafat's meetings with the King and Prince Hassan during the feast recess were not part of the agenda for the talks. According to Petra, Mr. Arafat visited Al Nadwa Palace Wednesday to greet the King on

the occasion of Eid Al Fitr. Mr. Arafat was accompanied by PLO Executive Committee member Brigadier Abdul Razaq Al Yahya and the meeting was also attended by Royal Court Chief Marwan Al Qasem.

Mr. Arafat visited Prince Hassan on the occasion of Eid Al Fitr and both leaders discussed the situation in the Palestinian refugee camps in Beirut.

During his stay in Amman, Mr. Arafat called on families of a number of assassinated Palestinian martyrs who live here, including the families of PLO Executive Committee member Fahd Al Qawasmeh, Fatah Central Committee member Majed Al Sharar and PLO representative Said Hamad and former Palestine National Council (PNC) member Issam Sartawi along with the families of military and political leaders who were assassinated over the past years.

SDI beam tracks shuttle

(Continued from page 1)

Salman Al Sand, a 28-year-old nephew of King Fahd of Saudi Arabia. "It never looked better. As a matter of fact, it looked much better than the Morelos deploy."

He was referring to the crew's successful launching of a satellite for the Mexican government on Monday.

The Arab satellite, with its huge set of solar panels that generate an unusually large amount of electricity, was built to provide enhanced radio, telephone, data and television links across Africa and the Middle East. From tip to tip the satellite and its solar panels measure nearly 70 feet.

Arabsat is owned by the Arab Satellite Communications Organisation, a consortium that is headquartered in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia.

Somalia, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia, the United Arab Emirates, North Yemen, South Yemen and the PLO.

Prince Sultan is not only the first Arab to fly in space, but also the Muslim.

But the prince was in the shuttle crew for neither royal nor religious reasons. He was there to observe and photograph the launching of the Arab satellite.

Besides observing the Arabsat deployment, the prince's other tasks on the week's mission include assisting Col. Patrick Baudry, the French crew member, in tests of the effects of spaceflight on human physiology, and conducting two studies of his own. He will run experiments on the behaviour of oil combined with water in weightlessness and will also photograph Saudi Arabia on several orbital passes. Saudi scientists are to compare the photographs with other remote-sensing data in studies of oil and water exploration and sand dune structure.

Berri skillfully negotiates hijack drama

From Reuters

BEIRUT — Nabih Berri, who is negotiating the release of hostages aboard the Trans World Airlines (TWA) plane hijacked to Beirut, emerged as a political leader during the 1982 Israeli invasion of Lebanon.

The middle-class 56-year-old Shi'ite Muslim politician, whose armed followers now control the streets of West Beirut and its southern suburbs, has relied mainly on his innate political skills to build up the power base he now enjoys.

Five years after taking com-

mand of Amal, the main Shi'ite movement and probably the largest militia in Lebanon, Mr. Berri has made himself indispensable of any solution of his country's chronic problems.

Mr. Berri, who is justice minister, is the first Amal official to serve in a Lebanese cabinet. He was appointed in April 1984.

Equally at home with the rhetoric of Shi'ite Islam and with the hard realities of warfare and international politics, the Amal leader goes some way towards spanning the gap between East and West.

Western diplomats have des-

cribed him as honest, responsible and constructive.

Mr. Berri was born in Sierra Leone in 1938 of an emigrant merchant family from South Lebanon. He studied law at the Lebanese University in Beirut where he joined the Baathists, the secular pan-Arab Party, rival branches of which now rule Syria and Iraq.

After working with his father in West Africa, he returned to Beirut to open a law office, switching his political allegiance in the early 1970s to the newly-founded "Movement of the Underprivileged".

The movement, led by the charismatic Shi'ite cleric Imam Musa Sadr, was at first designed specifically to express the grievances of the poor in the Shi'ite community, the country's largest religious grouping.

Amal grew out of the movement and by 1978, when Musa Sadr disappeared mysteriously in Libya, the new militia was a powerful force.

Mr. Berri became Amal leader two years later and steered the movement through conflicts with leftist rivals for Shi'ite loyalties and with the Palestinian guerrilla

groups which held sway in South Lebanon.

His militiamen first took to the streets in West Beirut in August 1983, but the Lebanese army soon drove them back towards the southern suburbs, where they established an enclave outside full government control.

The second and more successful uprising came in February 1984 when loyalist army units were forced into Christian east Beirut after 17 hours of heavy fighting.

Mr. Berri has stuck by his demand for a radical overhaul of the Christian-dominated Lebanese

system as the only way to end a decade of civil war. "Experience has proved that the formula for the old Lebanon is over," he said.

Israel's withdrawal from South Lebanon this year was hastened by repeated attacks on occupying troops by Amal fighters, who launched an onslaught against Palestinian refugee camps last month to prevent a resurgence of Palestinian power in Lebanon.

"No one can convince me that the weapons inside the camps are there to fight Israel — never," Mr. Berri told Reuters.

Sudan seems poised on brink of catastrophe

By Ashraf Fouad
Reuters

KHARTOUM — Sudan, Africa's largest country, seems poised on the brink of catastrophe.

The United Nations says nearly half its 22 million people may be at risk from famine in the African drought.

It is almost bankrupt. Exports, mainly of cotton, fail to cover interest on foreign debts of about \$9 billion.

Elections are promised next year by the army leaders who on April 6 ousted Jaafar Numeiri, for 16 years the autocratic president of the huge country astride the middle reaches of the Nile. But there are 40 contending parties. Arab diplomats say some have arms and they predict a stormy campaign.

Meanwhile the army still awaits a response to peace offers to rebels in non-Arab, mainly pagan and Christian South Sudan. The

bush war with dissident Colonel John Garang's Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA) has been costing a strapped exchequer a million dollars a day.

New faces in Khartoum since the April 6 coup include Libyan Ambassador Goma Ghazani and some 100 staff, lodged in luxury hotels until permanent premises are ready.

Former President Numeiri loathed Libyan leader Muammar Qadhafi, who he said plotted his overthrow, and broke relations with him in 1979.

New army ruler General Abdul-Rahman Swaredhab has made clear he will be friends with anyone who can help Sudan.

Col. Qadhafi has withdrawn support for the SPLA, although diplomats say the insurgents' chief, backer is Ethiopia.

Libya, diplomats say, may also have hinted it is ready to settle Sudan's debts, if Gen. Swa-

reddahab will consent to a Libyan-Sudanese union.

But after Col. Qadhafi visited Khartoum in May, Gen. Swaredhab's first foreign trip was to conservative Saudi Arabia, an established donor of aid to Sudan along with the United States, other Western countries and the International Monetary Fund (IMF).

The Saudi press quoted Gen. Swaredhab as saying he would not abandon an alliance with U.S. ally Egypt, Col. Qadhafi's arch-enemy. King Fahd of Saudi Arabia pledged to "review" Sudan's debts.

Sudan is pressing the IMF and other creditors to reschedule these. Inflation figures are not available but Khartoum residents say bread prices have doubled in a year.

"Ninety per cent of the people cannot afford the minimum requirements of decent life because of uncontrollable inflation," said

Latif Sabbagh, a ranking official of the influential Umma Party.

These problems pale when set against those of drought and famine. Gen. Swaredhab says a million children may die.

Western relief workers say at least 250,000 tonnes of food are lying on the docks at Port Sudan but cannot be moved to the starving because of poor logistics.

In one camp for some 50,000 victims in remote Darfur, in the west, aid workers said 100, mostly children, die each week.

The tragedy is played out against a backdrop of political turmoil after the army lifted restrictions imposed by Mr. Numeiri on political parties and pledged an election next April 26.

Traditional parties have re-emerged, and quickly fallen victims to factionalism within their ranks, include the fundamentalist Muslim Brotherhood and the Umma, which inherits the nationalist mantle of the 19th century Mahdist

Movement.

New groups have also surfaced including pro-Syrian and pro-Iraqi wings of the Arab Ba'ath Socialist Party and Libyan-backed and financed "popular committees."

An Arab diplomat with three years' experience here said: "A power struggle will develop eventually. But the parties are careful not to confront each other and the regime. If a coup spreads, they fear another coup led by another Numeiri."

One measure of the turmoil is that 69 requests have been submitted since Mr. Numeiri fell for permission to public newspapers or magazines.

Meanwhile the army has disbanded Mr. Numeiri's security police apparatus which may make it harder to maintain law and order as the promised elections draw near.

A hot political issue is the fate of Islamic Sharia law, imposed by

Mr. Numeiri in 1983 when he poured Khartoum's liquor stocks into the Nile.

Mr. Numeiri's version of Sharia, with hangings on a special public gallows, public amputations and harsh floggings, helped swell the ranks of the rebels in the mostly non-Muslim south.

In the north many Muslims were in favour of Sharia but held that Mr. Numeiri abused it.

Sharia is the problem of problems. It lost much support due to wrong implementation, but it is very sensitive issue and difficult to repeal," an Arab diplomat said.

The army seems to hope a decision can be left to whoever wins the elections. An alternative being canvassed by officials is a referendum.

Meanwhile, sexes are still segregated in the sauna at one leading Western-style hotel but there is mixed bathing again in its swimming pool.

The meaning of amnesty

IT WAS a magnanimous act on the part of His Majesty King Hussein and the Jordanian government to declare a partial amnesty to prisoners on the eve of 'Eid Al Fitr, an act that brought a re-union among many Jordanian families and created real joy and happiness in the hearts of the Jordanian people at large.

The act was in line with a tradition by the Hashemite family to show kindness, mercy and magnanimity towards their subjects, and a gesture of goodwill coinciding with a major religious Islamic feast. The partial amnesty has benefited 1,885 prisoners in the Kingdom, all those who have committed common crimes apart from murder and immoral offences and espionage. It is hoped that the amnesty will offer these people a good chance to take stock of their previous behaviour and learn a lesson for the future. The King's pardon offers these prisoners and convicted people a golden opportunity to start a fresh life free of crime and ill-behaviour that had originally put them behind bars.

Jordan's Arabic newspapers have published interviews with released prisoners who had served half of their sentences and therefore were eligible for release. Many of these had committed robberies, took part in drug-trafficking offences or were accomplices to cases of embezzlement of public funds.

The released prisoners have with their past behaviour done severe damage to their society and deserved the court sentences that were meant as punishment. But now, after being given a new chance, they should be able to start afresh and open a new page in their lives to respect their society better and serve it better. This is the meaning of the Royal Decree granting them amnesty. The benefits of this magnanimous act can hardly be doubted by any member of our society.

ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

For Tuesday's

Al Ra'i: King adds mercy to Eid

JORDAN ALONG with the other Arab and Islamic nations has just celebrated Eid Al Fitr, the feast that marks the end of the holy month of Ramadan. The feast was marked by religious prayers and ceremonies in mosques as usual, a practice adopted since Israel occupied the West Bank in 1967.

Jordanians and Arabs and Muslims look towards Jerusalem and await the day of salvation, a day when the Arabs regain their holy places in Palestine and reestablish their rights. Eid Al Fitr feast this year signifies Jordanians and Palestinians are more determined than ever before to work relentlessly towards restoring their lands and holy shrines in Jerusalem and other parts of Palestine.

King Hussein marked Eid Al Fitr with a decree declaring a partial amnesty to convicted people in Jordan. King Hussein proved himself once again a merciful father of the nation and a statesman who strives to maintain harmony and amity among community ranks. The King's pardon offers hundreds of people a new chance to reform and to serve their community.

The feast was a good chance for offering King Hussein and his people congratulations, with everyone of us full of hope and aspirations for a brighter future when the usurped land is restored to its rightful owners, and the Arab nation reunited and strong and capable of confronting all challenges and dangers.

Al Dustour: Generous pardon

ON THE eve of Eid Al Fitr, King Hussein displayed yet another act of magnanimity by declaring a partial amnesty to prisoners in the Kingdom. A total of 1,885 people who benefited from the pardon are now expected to return to normal life and behave as good citizens and serve their country. But the pardon which underlined the King's keenness on offering all citizens of his country the chance to take part in constructive work for their nation has at the same time reflected the kindness and generosity of the Hashemite family throughout their history.

No doubt the release of prisoners on the eve of Eid Al Fitr has brought happiness to many hearts but at the same time it drew attention to the King's concern to maintain harmony and solidarity within the Jordanian community which represents a big united family. The great happiness should not make us forget the sufferings of the Arab Palestinians in their camps in Lebanon nor those of the Arab population under Israeli rule in the occupied Arab lands.

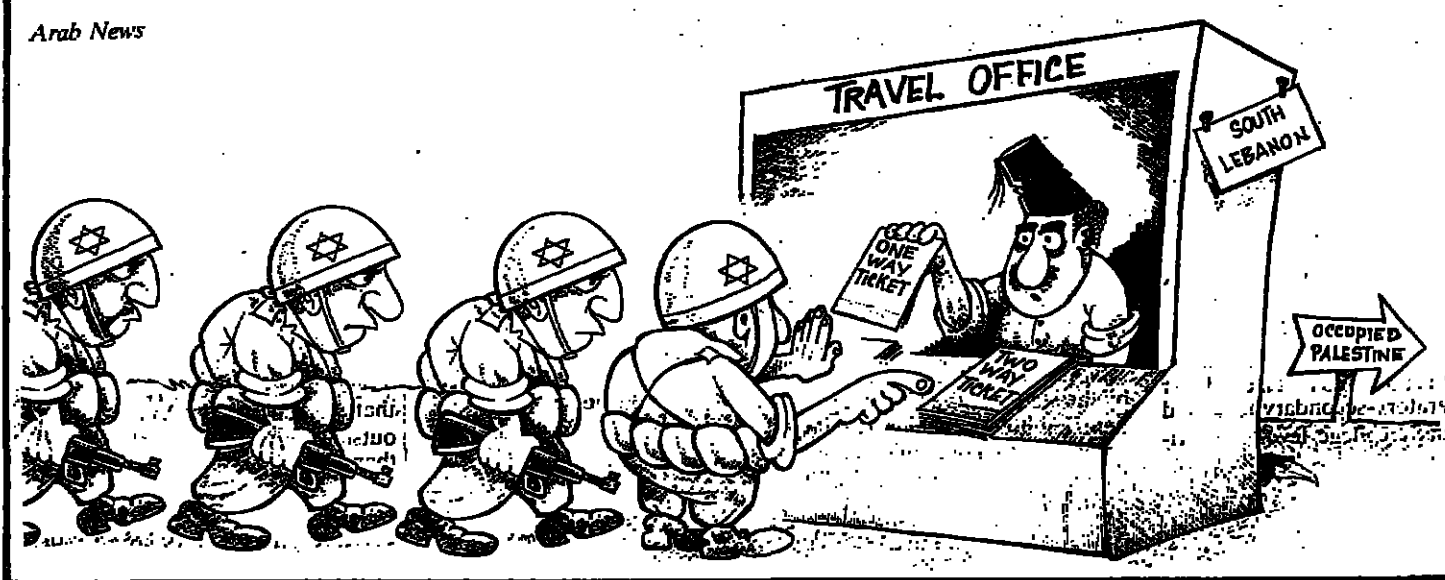
Eid Al Fitr and the King's magnanimous act should serve as an incentive for us to work together for saving our country and nation from wars and rid the region from sufferings. Eid Al Fitr should serve as a reminder for all Arabs and Muslims to forego their differences and unify their ranks.

Sawt Al Shaab: Another generous deed

KING HUSSEIN'S partial amnesty to prisoners on the eve of Eid Al Fitr reflects his concern over the interests of the nation and his keenness on offering every citizen a chance to serve this country.

This was another magnanimous act by the King and a noble gesture towards the citizens of Jordan. It was a typical act of the Hashemite family that has devoted its life to serving the nation. The pardon is bound to help strengthen unity among the members of the Jordanian family and make it a solid rock on which all the conspiracies and plots of stray people are destroyed. The pardon is bound to increase the strength of cohesion among the members of the Jordanian family that has enjoyed exemplary stability and security under King Hussein and has transformed Jordan into an oasis of stability in a turbulent region.

The pardon prompts every citizen in Jordan to work relentlessly to serve the nation in a unified family, characterised by amity and harmony.



Pro-Israel PACs: Rich but not invincible

IN AN updated analysis of pro-Israel political action committees, or (PACs), the Middle East Policy and Research Centre (MEPARC) has revealed that these PACs raised almost \$6 million in order to influence last November's congressional elections. But despite their efforts and a winning record overall of better than 4-to-1, a number of their most strongly backed candidates went down to defeat.

Among their most costly losers: Clarence Long (D-MD), the former chairman of the House Appropriations Sub-committee on Foreign Operations (the House's foreign aid panel); North Carolina's former governor, Jim Hunt, unsuccessful in his race against Sen. Jesse Helms; Texan Lloyd Doggett, who failed in preventing Democrat Phil Gramm from moving up from the House to the Senate; and Rep. Norman D'Amours, (D-NH) who also tried to move up to the Senate, but was unable to unseat the incumbent, Sen. Gordon Humphrey.

These were expensive races indeed: these four accounted for \$573,950 in pro-Israel PAC contributions. 68 per cent of the amount pro-Israel PACs invested in losing candidates on November's ballots.

committees have deliberately chosen names which obscure their true intent, hiding behind the "good-government" fig leaf. In fact, one pro-Israel PAC is named "FIGPAC" — an acronym, ironically, of the "For Integrity in Government Political Action Committee." Another PAC went so far as to change its name, from "Texans for a Sound Middle East Policy" to the amorphous "TxPAC."

Although the American-Israel Public Affairs Committee (AIPAC) is not a political action committee and does not sponsor a PAC, a sizeable number of AIPAC's directors, officers, and executive committee and national members are officers of the various pro-Israel PACs around the country.

FEC records show that pro-Israel PACs reported raising \$5,819,455 during the 1984 "election cycle," the two-year period which began Jan. 1, 1983, and that they disbursed \$6,368,178 during the same period.

Of the amount disbursed, \$3,426,279 was in contributions. One of the pro-Israel PACs, National PAC (often referred to as "NatPAC"), is one of the largest political action committees in the country. NatPAC alone raised over \$2.1 million, contributing

elections count as two separate races). But because of the number of pro-Israel PACs, these limits can be circumvented, and large sums of money mobilized to support or oppose certain individuals when the efforts of several PACs are combined.

As table 1 indicates, pro-Israel PACs did indeed concentrate their efforts, especially against Senator Charles Percy (R-IL), who, until his defeat, served as chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

Of the 64 PACs which made contributions to Senate candidates, 62 — all but two — gave to Democratic Congressman Paul Simon in his bid against Mr. Percy. In addition, a number of pro-Israel PACs, already having given the \$10,000 maximum to Sen. Simon, made contributions to the Illinois Democratic Party's Federal Accounts, a fund designed to get out the Democratic, i.e., Sen. Simon, vote in Illinois.

And not only did the pro-Israel PAC community support Mr. Percy's general election opponent, but 20 pro-Israel PACs

rewarded with significant amounts of campaign contributions from the pro-Israel PACs. Democratic Senate candidates received roughly four-and-one-half times the funding that Republicans were given.

Only Minnesota's Rudy Boschwitz, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Subcommittee on Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs and himself Jewish, received substantial financial support from pro-Israel PACs. In fact, his \$117,950 represents 35 per cent of all contributions received by Republican Senate candidates during the 1984 election cycle.

Contributions by pro-Israel PACs in House races were similarly weighted heavily toward the Democrats: \$1.25 million went to 189 Democrats, while \$370,000 was shared by 84 Republican House candidates.

Of the top 15 House recipients, nine serve on Foreign Affairs; Smith, Siljander (the only Republican among the top recipients), Torricelli, Fawell (the committee's chairman), Feighan, Kos-

Table 2
Top 15 House Recipients,
Pro-Israel PAC Contributions

Candidate	Party/State	Outcome	Dollar Amount	PACs
1 Long	D/MD	Lost	\$169,300	51
2 Smith	D/IL	Won	45,630	41
3 Erdreich	D/AL	Won	39,400	30
4 Siljander	R/MI	Won	29,850	28
5 Torricelli	D/NJ	Won	29,000	23
6 AuCoin	D/OR	Won	27,850	19
7 Fawell	D/FL	Won	25,250	23
8 Durbin	D/IL	Won	24,981	21
9 Feighan	D/OH	Won	24,200	21
10 Wilson	D/TX	Won	23,100	18
11 Kostmayer	D/PA	Won	22,950	20
12 Gejdenson	D/CT	Won	21,200	13
13 Reid	D/NV	Won	21,150	22
14 Wyden	D/OR	Won	20,000	13
15 Hamilton	D/IN	Won	19,350	20

contributed \$48,150 to Republican Congressman Tom Corcoran's unsuccessful primary challenge to the Illinois senator — enough to make Corcoran the 11th most-funded Senate candidate.

While the Republican Party made great efforts during the 1984 campaign to woo the votes of Israel's supporters, they were not

European business gobbled up Spanish market before EC

By Jules Stewart
Reuters

MADRID — When Spain concluded negotiations last March on entry terms into the European Community, critics said it was the Common Market that was getting into Spain.

They were not far off the mark. The death of dictator Francisco Franco in 1975 and the accelerated break-up of his protectionist economy since democracy was restored has opened the floodgates to hordes of foreign firms.

Spain's entrepreneurs have stood by while multinationals snatched up huge chunks of local industry.

With the community membership treaty signed in Madrid on June 12 and formal accession set for next January, the Socialist government of Felipe Gonzalez has had to make it even easier for foreign takeovers by lifting restrictions on foreign capital to conform with community rules.

A team headed by Economy Minister Miguel Boyer has also moved to revamp Spain's largely obsolete industrial structures in preparation for competition from the common market.

Mr. Boyer told Reuters in a recent interview: "Membership in the European Community will require Spanish industry to make major sacrifices, but the long term effects are bound to be beneficial."

Coddled for almost 40 years by imports tariffs that outstripped by three-to-one those levied on Spanish goods by the community and wholesale state bail-outs for failing industries, Spain's businessmen had little enthusiasm for the market system.

The Socialists have attacked protectionism, arguing that Spanish industry had to adapt to the real world.

The government let Chemicals Conglomerate Union Explosivos Rio Tinto, a prestige Francoist industry, go into a nosedive with a 120 billion peseta (\$700 million) debt.

It also began shutting down obsolete shipyards with plans to lay off half the sector's 40,000-strong workforce.

The Socialists last month signalled their willingness to respect the community's free market principles by lifting almost all restrictions on foreign investment.

The message was clearly received abroad: as an indicator of multinational activity here commercial rentals in Madrid are now higher than in Amsterdam and Brussels and on a par with most of the community's industrial centres.

Foreign firms dominate the advertising business and electronics and in fast food McDonald's and others have sprouted in most cities.

Nowhere has the foreign onslaught been more striking than in

Spain's 3,800 billion peseta (\$22 billion) yearly food industry, one of the few sectors able to compete on an even keel within the community.

Spanish food industry analysts Carlos Guerrero told Reuters: "Foreign food companies now account for 50 per cent of the industry's sales. In three years' time they will control 90 per cent of the market."

He said the Spanish food industry, with more than 40,000 companies compared to 20,000 in the entire Common Market, was defenceless against the multinational thrust.

"Multinationals have the marketing know-how," Mr. Guerrero said. "Kellogg has over the past five years spent half of its yearly revenue on breakfast cereal advertising while most traditional-bound Spanish firms are still floundering biscuits."

He added: "In that period breakfast cereal consumption rose by 40 per cent while biscuit sales barely moved."

Foreign majors have recently unleashed a slew of takeovers in all areas of the food industry: — Switzerland's Nestle bought Aceduto, a meat company with annual sales of 4.2 billion pesetas (\$25 million).

— Doewe, Esberts of the Netherlands took over coffee producer Marcella with sales of 3.5 billion pesetas (\$20 million).

— Denmark's United Breweries Ltd. took majority control of Brewer Union Cervecer and Heineken of the Netherlands acquired a big stake in El Aguilá, Spain's biggest brewery.

— French oilseed group lesieur picked up a majority holding in Koipe, one of Spain's biggest cooking oil companies.

In heavy industry, Spain's entire automotive sector is almost entirely in foreign hands.

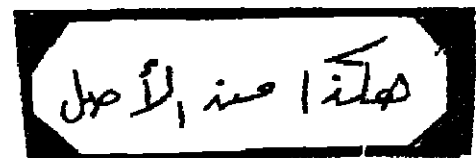
Of the six automakers with Spanish assembly plants only seat has majority Spanish ownership — and they are reported to be on the verge of selling out to Volkswagen.

Talbot, Citroen, Renault, Ford and General Motors, which account for almost 80 per cent of the market, are exporting twice as many cars from Spanish plants to European customers as they sell domestically thanks to low local labour costs.

Multinationals have over the past year been buying heavily into the petrochemical industry, with takeovers by Beecham, Wellcome, Shell, Scott and Dow Chemical.

Foreign companies now control 58 per cent of Spain's 175 billion peseta (\$one billion) yearly pharmaceutical sector.

Since Spain lifted foreign banking restrictions seven years ago, 37 major international banks have moved into the market and now control about 15 per cent of the system's lending assets.



Helping deaf children lead a fruitful life

By Simonetta Carr
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — The first institute for the deaf in the East Mediterranean region was opened in 1956 in Beirut, Lebanon, by Father Andrew of the Christian Deaf Community (CDU), a Dutch priest of the Anglican Church who also established several other institutions for the handicapped in Lebanon, under the auspices of the Arab Evangelical Episcopal Church, Jerusalem Diocese.

This diocese includes the countries of Jordan, Lebanon and Syria, under the supervision of the Bishop in Jerusalem Samir Kafiti. Over the years, it has opened other institutions and hospitals in the area, including an old people's home and an orphanage in Amman which are more directly supervised by the Bishop in Amman, Elia Khouri, Bishop Kafiti's assistant.

After a few years, due to the high number of Jordanian deaf children who attended the Institute for the Deaf in Beirut, Father Andrew realised the need for a similar institution in Jordan. Using the existing facilities of the present building in Salt, which formerly accommodated the

ring are usually included in this percentage, whereas in Jordan statistics are not as strict in classification.

Brother Andrew believes that, regardless of statistics, hearing defects in this country do constitute a problem and must be treated as such. He explained that most deafness in Jordan is hereditary, and is often perpetuated and increased by inter-marriage, a very common practice in the Arab World. Other factors include insufficient or belated care given to an ill child, especially in the presence of highly feverish illnesses such as meningitis and rubella, and irresponsible medication taken by pregnant mothers.

Abusing medications

"Medications such as Mexform and Streptomycin", he continued, "are especially dangerous. Brother Andrew finds that abuse of medication is far too common in this country, while people should be more aware of side effects, particularly during such a delicate stage as childbearing."

Still, Brother Andrew added that Jordan's rate of hearing problems is not as high as Switzerland's, where, in addition to a

though it can actually be even more valuable than finger spelling, since the latter is based on language and requires spelling abilities unknown to the illiterate."

Although the American finger alphabet is used in English language classes, and the new internationally agreed upon finger alphabet is being introduced in the Arabic classes, the institute is trying to assist other institutions in the Arab World in efforts to come to a standardised and formalised Arabic sign language.

The institute is also conducting curricular studies in order to formulate a model curriculum which can be used in other schools, not only in the Kingdom, but in the whole Arab World. "The ideas of a special education curriculum, naturally, were imported at first", Brother Andrew said, "but we cannot simply transfer an idea which works in other countries to Arab countries, with all the implications involved. We had to develop a special curriculum for teaching Arabic, then one for teaching English as a second language (with the cooperation of the British Council in Amman). Even the crafts programme had to be geared to the local needs and the availability of materials", he continued.

The educational facilities of the institute cover pre-school, elementary school, and three years of further education combining academic studies with vocational training.

The pre-school curriculum places emphasis on language development and expressive skills. Arts and crafts are included under the supervision of a volunteer teacher from Holland who is specialised in this field and concentrates most of her efforts in the training of the teachers. Pre-school includes three classes of eight students each.

For the elementary school, which is attended by 48 students, the normal governmental curriculum is used, applying, as much as possible, a "situation-teaching approach." Arts and crafts are included at this level also. English as a second language is taught from second elementary grade.

Higher education

Of late, the question of higher education for the deaf (preparatory-secondary level and eventually college level) has arisen. Presently, the institute offers only three years of preparatory school combined with vocational training. Brother Andrew explained that, at present, a deaf student is usually bound to fail beyond the preparatory cycle because of the official requirements which are so strongly dependent on a high level of language proficiency.

Often, little regard is paid to the deaf learner's intelligence and aptitude. The same problems are often encountered even in the labour world. "We realised five years ago", Brother Andrew said, "that even with a good education and the help of hearing aids, our students were not ready, at the end of their studies, for labour market, and would usually lose out to their hearing peers. Being very proficient in a trade, however, gives them a great advantage over untrained hearing peers which offsets the disadvantages."

As most physically handicapped do, the boys and girls at the Holy Land Institute for the Deaf put their best efforts into making the most of this advantage which is offered them. Their work, much of which has been used within the institute itself, is an undeniable proof of their abilities and diligence.

"The response from the job market has been excellent", said Brother Andrew, "and some of our students are already working on salary while they complete their studies. Their employers are so happy with them that they are already asking for more of our trainees."

The vocational training programme at the institute includes three hours a day of academic studies, two of practical work and one of theory for the first year; two hours of academic studies, three of practical work and one of theory for the second year, and two hours of academic studies, five of practical work and one of theory for the last year.

The trades for boys include car mechanics, metal work and car-body repair. The girls' vocational training programme includes sewing and domestic sciences and typing in both English and Arabic and lasts only two years. Both boys and girls can also choose to be trained as ear-mould technicians at the laboratory the institute opened three years ago, which is staffed by a well-qualified, Dutch trained ear-mould technician.

The laboratory produces the necessary ear pieces for the students of the institute, as well as for the general public. This continual in and out of work is very beneficial to the programme and is also applied to other trades, such as car-repair.

Practical work

As part of the programme, the students also do practical work at their employers' premises during two consecutive summers. "This enables them to develop, besides their vocational skills, their social skills", Brother Andrew explained. "We need to push them out of this protected environment."

The institute is, in fact, a boarding school for 82 of the 86 students, where they live together with the staff in a family atmosphere. Apart from their curricular activities, they engage in sports, have evening entertaining programmes of games, films, television and videos, and help out with assigned chores around the premises, such as animal maintenance, general maintenance and repairing of the premises, and general cleaning.

The institute is situated in a quiet, hilly area of roughly 8 dunum which includes a boarding house, a school building with 11 classrooms and a speech and hearing laboratory and an old building which houses the store rooms, the kitchen, the dining



Holy Land Institute for the Deaf logo

The institute is presently planning to include to its programmes one additional pre-school class, perhaps for younger children, with possible programmes of parent counselling. A limited effort of home visiting and parent counselling is already being implemented. To this purpose, and in order to better counsel and follow-up the deaf students, the institute is hoping to add to its staff a social worker.



A lot of patience and affection is needed

room, the laundry, one flat for the residential staff as well as the ear-mould laboratory and the chapel.

The chapel has been completely furnished through carpentry work done by the students of the institute during their vocational training programme. It is mainly used by the staff and the Christian students, although religion is taught according to governmental curriculums during regular classes. "We just want to help the children to see God as someone who cares", Brother Andrew explained.

Presently, a new building is under construction which will include a new kitchen and dining room, laundry, storerooms and a covered play area.

The institute's staff includes ten teachers, three vocational training instructors, two volunteers, two part-time teachers, two teacher trainers and ten domestic and administrative staff.

While, for many years, the task of full-time training of teachers for the deaf was taken in hand by the "Father Andrew Institute" in Beirut, due to the political situation in Lebanon the institute in Salt started an in-service training programme. This aspect of the programme is still worked on in cooperation with the institute in Beirut and the Maritima House in Holland. At present the programme caters mostly for the needs of the Salt institute itself. Many college and university students have also visited the institute for field work assignments and as observers.

One of the aims of the in-service teachers training programme is to develop a model that is better suited to the needs in the Middle East. The first step is the development of a curriculum and syllabus for the training of teachers for the deaf. The next step is the development of a workable model. The ultimate step is assisting the local authorities in the implementation of such a programme.

In essence, this programme is thought of as decentralised community-based, in-service. It should be on community college level but spread out over a longer period of time.



Vocational training in special environment



HOMELESS REFUGEES: Fighting around Palestine refugee areas of Beirut which began May 19 has left hundreds dead and injured. And thousands have fled from their homes in Shatila and Bourj Al Barajneh camps and from the Sabra area of the city.

Despite the danger and lack of staff, United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees (UNRWA) is doing what it can to provide food and medical help to the more than 8,200 Palestine ref-

ugees who fled and are living in basements or vacant buildings in Beirut. Families have been given food parcels, blankets, sheets and kitchen kits. The agency is also giving emergency help to the 3,000 refugees who fled south to Sidon and the almost 1,000 who went north to Tripoli.

Total casualty figures and the extent of damage to refugee homes and UNRWA installations is not yet known as access to Shatila and Bourj Al Barajneh camps is still extremely difficult (UNRWA photo)

Educating girls: Progress and sexual prejudice

More progress has probably been made in improving the access of girls and women to education than on any other issue tackled by the U.N. Decade for Women, and one of the pleasant tasks of the Nairobi Conference will be to appraise worldwide efforts in this direction. But there are still obstacles to be overcome, and one of the most insidious is sexual prejudice.

Yasmine Zahran

THERE IS no doubt that the U.N. Decade for Women has given a great impetus to women's education. It has sensitised world opinion on a crucial problem for the future, for today it is at last beginning to be realised that inequality in education is disastrous for all economic, cultural and social development. The progress in women's education has been spectacular in the last 10 years, but these achievements tend to get slight attention, while focus is concentrated on the obstacles.

On the positive side, we have now reached a stage where it is no longer necessary to try to prove that women can exercise careers outside their homes, equal to men, thanks to the education and training they received. Equal opportunity is assured in principle in the majority of countries but in reality women are still lagging behind men.

The disparity is centred on problems in three major areas: school education, illiteracy, and access to scientific and technical education, training and careers. The factors behind these problems are many and various — economic, social, traditional and cultural — but one factor needs to be highlighted as it engenders and nourishes discrimination at an early age: that is sexual prejudice — a major obstacle to equality between men and women.

The first and most obvious problem area is school education — and here we note that statistics show clearly a higher rate of growth in the number of girls attending school than that of boys, although it should be stressed that the rate does not match the population growth rate. There is no doubt that a quantitative parity will be arrived at between boys and girls going to school in many parts of the world before the end of the century. If we take the school age to be from 6 to 23, we find that in developed countries, the rate of school enrolment has risen by 2.7 per cent in the last 10 years, and is very near to that of boys. In the developing countries there has been a marked increase in the rate of growth — 22.5 per cent — but there is still a difference of 10.6 points between boys and girls.

While we see tangible progress in school education for girls, illiteracy remains a major problem for adult women — a problem which hampers and cripples national development — and many developing countries have now made its resolution an urgent priority. According to a Chinese proverb, "Women hold up half the sky" — but the disturbing fact is they bear more than half the burden of illiteracy, for they make up the majority of the world's illiterate population (60 to 70 per cent). This proportion seems to have remained more or less constant during the last 20 years. In Africa and Asia more than half the female population is illiterate. In Latin America it is limited to one-third of the female population. The rate remains constantly higher than that of men, even if it has been slightly reduced in Asia and Latin America.

The challenge has been taken up in many countries, and the new literacy programmes are now designed both to appeal to and to serve women. These can be specific programmes directed to teach a particular skill — be it agriculture, child care or assembling electronic components — or they

can be general programmes aimed at particular aspects of women's lives, hygiene, family planning, civic education. Inevitably the question arises, what does it mean to make a woman literate? Literacy is not only learning the alphabet, it is not an end by itself. It is the development of attitudes, skills and support systems that are necessary if women are to succeed in their long march to equality and participation.



Schoolgirls in rural Ghana: Real progress

Successful literacy programmes depend on effective post-literacy activities, for relapse into illiteracy is a well-known phenomenon. No country could afford the luxury of supporting any one illiterate through literacy classes more than once. One factor increasing the number of illiterate women is the dropping out of girls from schools, mainly in rural areas. If in general it takes four years of primary school to achieve an enduring level of literacy, it can be seen that early dropout is creating thousands of illiterate young girls who will be the illiterate mothers of tomorrow. Finally, we must keep in mind that non-formal education is not a second-rate system of learning or a cheap alternative to formal education.

In the developed countries one of the main problems facing women's education is neither illiteracy nor general school education (since the enrolment rate between boys and girls is virtually equal), but the low enrolment of girls in scientific and technical education leading to careers considered traditionally as masculine. The factors that condition the choice of girls to an education and training leading to the so-called feminine fields of employment are many, but one of the main factors is sex stereotyping — which lies behind the conception of the traditional rigid role of men and women in society in the home, in the school, in the media and at work. It conditions the choice of study, the access to professional life, and in professional life it reflects on salaries, promotion and responsibilities. Prejudiced judgements on women are observed in all countries and in almost all contemporary societies. Stereotypes give women attributions of weakness and tenderness which they deny to men, and accordingly women are seen as lacking a sense of social responsibility, and men as brave and adventurous.

The family is one of the most efficient agents for the transmission of sexism, through the attitudes of the parents in relation to their children: girls may be required to do housework, while boys are excused; girls may be encouraged to play with dolls and sewing machines, while boys have cars and electronic toys. In societies where material resources are scarce, boys may get better food than girls. Many families reserve education for boys, or give better education to boys, because it is considered a waste to spend meagre resources on girls.

In school, textbooks are one of the channels for passing on the values of sexist ideologies, and so is the discriminatory behaviour and attitude of some teachers in the classroom. Research has shown that some teachers, counsellors and inspectors push boys

towards the "masculine" fields of education — science and technology — which would lead to well-paid jobs, while the girls are steered towards feminine occupations. Some teachers, both male and female, have different behaviour with girls and boys — they encourage self-assertion for boys and self-effacement for girls. Apart from the family and school, research in many countries has shown that the mass media carry sexist messages for boys and girls, and men and women.

The eradication of sexual prejudice — which is one of the problems bedeviling women's illiteracy, schooling and access to technical and scientific education — cannot be achieved by a decree from above, because it is subtle and deeply entrenched in attitudes. Governments alone cannot resolve the problem: non-governmental organisations, particularly women's organisations, public and private bodies and the media can play a very useful role in creating awareness through information.

So although women's education is facing up to the challenge, the struggle continues, and the struggle is worth it, for by calling for the eradication of illiteracy, and making it possible for girls to attend school and to have access to scientific and technological education, we are asking for no less than a new progressive and balanced society in which the life of the couple, of the family, of the school and of work would be reorganised to ensure full equality between men and women, an equality which new technology will facilitate.

The U.N. Decade has stimulated and intensified this process, by creating a global consciousness that is helping women to accede to the first and basic tool for the new dawn: Education.

Yasmine Zahran is Chief of the Section of Equality of Education Opportunity for Girls and Women at UNESCO, Paris. She contributed this article to People Magazine.



Teaching speech through earphones

Church Missionary Hospital owned by the Anglican Church, Father Andrew started the Holy Land Institute for the Deaf in Salt in 1964. This was, at the time, the first institute providing services for the handicapped in Jordan.

The institute started as a small school with two classes, three teachers and 36 children, most of whom were refugees. Over the years, it has developed into the well-established institute we find at Salt today, meeting the needs of 86 children.

"The institute is still small, comparatively speaking", Brother Andrew de Carpentier, a member of the CDC and director of the institute told the Jordan Times. "It has grown slowly. But our idea was never to build a big institution, but rather a model school for other institutions. Our maximum capacity, which we hope to reach but not exceed, is 100 students", he added.

The institute in Salt was the first of its kind in the country and, though there are now several other schools and institutions for the deaf, it remains, according to Brother Andrew, the only one with a comprehensive programme including children from 3 to 17 or 18 years of age.

"Enormous problems"

"Jordan is fastly developing country", Brother Andrew explained, "and is putting a tremendous emphasis on education, but the problems remain enormous in the field of the handicapped." He added that, all over Jordan, there are only about thirty institutions for handicapped people who amount to thousands. "It is the same situation in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip", he continued.

"According to a national survey conducted in 1980 to establish the number of disabled people in Jordan, the deaf in this country amount to approximately 17 per cent of all handicapped people in the Kingdom. The actual number of deaf people was reported as being 3,193, but further field studies have shown that these figures should be increased by at least 30 per cent to come closer to the actual number."

The total number of schools and institutions for the deaf in Jordan amount to 28, with a present capacity of 1,600 persons, who are mostly of school age, making their services available to only an estimated 1.1 per cent of the deaf population. The Holy Land Institute for the Deaf has kept faithful to its aim of developing the programmes for a comprehensive education of such people and is sharing the results of its experience with the other institutions in the country.

Research conducted by the institute on the causes of deafness in Jordan showed that, according to worldwide statistics, about 0.2 per cent of the Jordanian population suffers from impaired hearing. While as high a rate as 10 per cent is recorded for Europe, Brother Andrew explained that, there, slight hearing loss or gaps in hear-

The children at the institute are being taught to speak and lip-read, and their possible hearing residues are used and developed with the aid of modern equipment and individual training. Sign language also receives attention, although it is not taught as a subject. "We see it as a mother tongue", Brother Andrew explained, "al-

Bulgaria dissolves 2 soccer clubs following violent riot

SOFIA (R) — The Bulgarian Communist Party's Central Committee has disbanded the country's top two soccer clubs, Levski Spartak and Cska, following a brawling, violent cup final between the teams.

Three players were sent off and five cautioned during the match in which players swapped punches and intimidated the referee.

An official announcement by the party, published in Bulgaria's daily newspapers, said Wednesday's match, played at Sofia's Vasil Levski stadium, was a 'scandalous, disgraceful event... a

shame without precedent in the records of Bulgarian soccer'.

Cska, an army team, and Levski Spartak, whose players are drawn from the interior and transport ministries, are the most successful clubs in Bulgaria and regular campaigners in the major European competitions.

Cska won the final 2-1, but are unlikely to keep the trophy. The Communist Party said it would recommend the cup is withheld this year.

The official announcement by the secretariat of the Communist Party's Central Committee said the two Sofia clubs and their teams would be dissolved, the coaches would be dismissed and club officials banned from taking sports posts in future.

It also recommended the teams should be erased from the final 1985 league table. Levski finished champions and Cska runners-up.

It was not clear which clubs would represent Bulgaria in Europe next season. Trakia Plovdiv finished third in the league.

Though the clubs have been dissolved, the players are expected to reappear in newly-formed teams under a restructured club system in Sofia. The party announcement suggested the system of having four Sofia clubs based on ministries will be abolished and replaced by a system based on geographic zones.

Cska have proved strong competitors in the European cup and have beaten Ajax, Nottingham Forest and Liverpool. Their best performances were in 1967, when they were beaten 1-0 by Inter Milan in a semifinal play-off, and 1982 when they lost 7-4 on aggregate to Bayern Munich in a semifinal.

Argentina confident of beating Peru, Brazil favoured to clinch Mexico place

LIMA (R) — Argentina, with Diego Maradona in masterly form, are confident they can take at least a point from Peru on Sunday to qualify for the 1986 World Cup soccer finals in Mexico.

Peru eliminated Argentina during qualifying for the 1970 finals and enhanced their current South American group one campaign with a 4-1 win over Venezuela here last Sunday.

But Argentine coach Carlos Salvador Bilardo says he has devised a successful strategy to counter Peru after studying video tapes of their recent performances. "We will return to our country with our qualification for the finals."

Maradona, who hobbled with a knee injury during the second half of the 1-0 win over Colombia last Sunday, has been pronounced fit and Peruvian coach Roberto Challe fears his attacking influence.

"Argentina will try to take advantage of the brilliant attacking

players they have," Challe said. After four rounds of group one matches, Argentina have a maximum eight points, Peru have five, Colombia three and Venezuela none.

Venezuela have won only one of 24 World Cup qualifying games and even with home advantage are not confident they can improve on this record when they play Colombia on Sunday. Team captain Pedro Acosta readily admits morale is low after four defeats.

Colombia will be strongly supported with the match being played at San Cristobal near their border.

Meanwhile and in Rio de Janeiro Brazilian soccer fans, eager that their team should qualify for the 1986 World Cup finals with a flourish, have been warned again expecting a resounding home victory over Paraguay on Sunday.

Brazil, having won their first two South American group three qualifying games, need only one

more point to maintain their unique record of reaching every final.

But coach Tele Santana is fearful that the fans' expectations will place an unwanted burden on his players. "No one should expect us to trounce the Paraguayans," he said. "If we win by only one goal I'll be satisfied."

The game will be the first played at the Maracana stadium since it closed in April for restoration and a capacity crowd of 160,000 is expected.

Santana hopes to keep the team that beat Paraguay and Bolivia 2-0 in away matches but if defenders Leandro and Junior fail fitness tests they will be replaced by Edson and Branco.

Paraguay, second in group three with three points from three matches, will hope to finish second in the section and so go through to a playoff for one more South American qualifying place.

Soviets, E.Germans to show their athletic talents today

EAST BERLIN (R) — A host of Soviet and East German world record holders will compete in a showdown between two of athletics' superpowers at the Georgi-Dimitroff stadium in Erfurt on Saturday.

Among those in action, East German javelin star Uwe Hohn, who boosted the world record to 104.80 metres 11 months ago, holds the world's best throw this year of 96 metres and topped 90 metres three times in Bratislava, Czechoslovakia, last week despite bad weather.

His performance capped a month of top-class performances by East German athletes bent on making the 1988 Olympic team after the disappointment of the boycott of the Los Angeles games last year.

Petra Felke set a women's javelin world record of 75.40 metres this month, while Sabine Busch switched to 400 metres hurdles from the 400 metres and ran a 1985 world best of 53.82 seconds.

0.24 outside the world mark. On Saturday, the world best could be threatened when she pits herself against Soviet world record holder Margarita Porsomaryova for the first time.

The East German team also includes 200 metres world record holder Marita Koch, who will run the 100 race.

The Soviet Union field an equally impressive array of stars — Olga Bondarenko, who holds a world best time of 31:13.78 for the 10,000 metres, women's shot put world record holder Natalia Lisovskaya and high jump world champions Tamara Bykova and Gennady Avdeyenko.

World record holders Yuri Sedukh and Yuri Dumchev will compete in the hammer and discus respectively.

The Erfurt meeting will be followed by the annual 'Olympic days' two-day event, which will bring top Western and East European athletes to East Berlin and Potsdam on June 27-28.

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Ford goes turbo for '86 Formula One race

DETROIT (R) — Ford have announced they will introduce a turbocharged engine in the 1986 Formula One motor racing season.

Michael Kranefuss, director of Ford's international motor sport activities, said Thursday that 1980 world champion Alan Jones of Australia would drive one of the new Beatrice cars that would be powered by the company's turbo engine.

The turbocharged V-6 engine is being developed jointly by Ford

engineers and Britain's Cosworth engineering.

Ford and Cosworth are no strangers to Formula One success. The two companies combined on a V-8 engine, designed by Cosworth's current chairman Keith Duckworth, that won 155 Grand Prix and carried 12 drivers to the world championship between 1967 and 1983.

But turbocharging has rendered normally-aspirated engines obsolete on the Formula One circuit.

FIFA may modify ban on soccer teams

ZURICH (R) — The International Football Federation (FIFA) may hold emergency consultations next week on whether to modify its worldwide ban on English teams following fresh sanctions announced by the European Football Union (UEFA) Thursday night.

FIFA spokesman Guido Tognoni Friday declined to comment on the latest UEFA sanctions arising from the riot at the Juventus-Liverpool European Cup final in Brussels on May 29 when 38 fans were killed.

But Tognoni said FIFA would convene a telephone or telex meeting of its emergency committee,

probably next week, on receipt of a full report on the Brussels tragedy from UEFA.

He reiterated that the worldwide ban which English football association secretary Ted Croker

has urged FIFA not to confirm was provisional and "will have to be made specific."

Earlier this week Tognoni said the ban would have to be modified.

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Daily at 3:30, 6:15, 8:30 and 10:30 p.m.

INVITATION TO BID

The Urban Development Department (UDD) has received a loan from the World Bank in various currencies towards the cost of Urban Development Project (UDP 1) and it is intended that part of the proceeds of this loan will be applied to eligible payment under the contract for general furniture of schools.

Bidding is open for all bidders whom their countries are members in World Bank, Switzerland and Taiwan.

Now the Urban Development Department/Municipality of Amman announces the issuing of the following tender which is part of UDP 1.

Tender No.	Package No.	Description
20/85	1	General furniture.
	2	General vocational w/shop.
	3	Arts & crafts.
	4	Science labs.
	5	Sports equipments.
	6	Home economics.
	7	Office machinery.

Interested eligible bidders may obtain further information from, and inspect the bidding documents at the offices of the Urban Development in Amman.

A complete set of bidding documents may be purchased by any interested eligible bidder on the submission of a written application to the above and upon payment of a non-refundable fee of JD 100 in cash. Documents will be available for purchase on 22/6/1985.

All bids must be accompanied by a bid security in an acceptable form of 2 per cent of the total bid price, and must be delivered to the Urban Development Department.

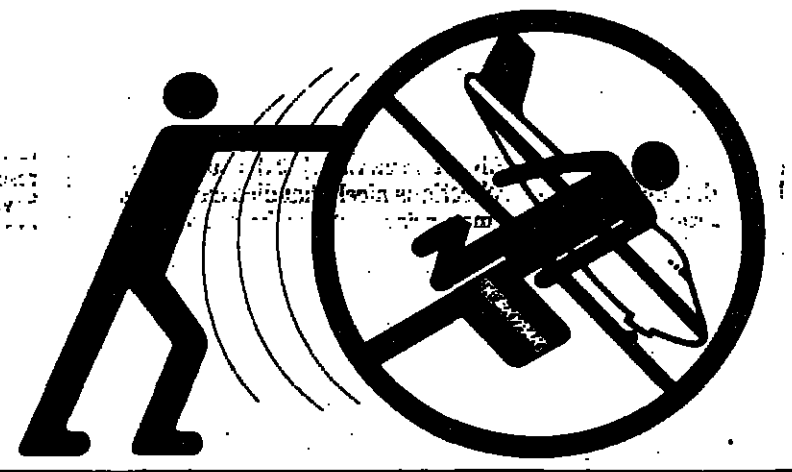
Municipality of Amman
P.O. Box 927198
Telex No. 22249 UDD JO.

On or before 12 noon local time on August 4th 1985.

Bids will be opened in the presence of those bidder's representatives who choose to attend on the said closing date at the offices of the Urban Development Department.

Director General
Dr. Hisham Zagha.

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Unser nächstes monatliches Treffen, findet am Montag den 24. Juni; 16-18 Uhr im Hotel Amra (Roof Top) Statt. Jede Deutschsprachende Frau ist herzlich willkommen.

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(RAMBO)

(Colour)
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Cinema RAINBOW

Tel: 625155

SYLVESTER STALLONE

(RAMBO)

Performances: 3:00, 6:00, 9:00

Cinema OPERA

Tel: 675573

UP THE CREEK

Performances: 3:30, 6:15, 8:30, 10:30
Abdali, behind ALIA offices

Cinema PALESTINE

Tel: 22117

1- THE RETURN OF HEROES

2- THE SEVEN GATES OF HELL

(Colour)
Performances: 12-3-7

Cinema RAGHADAN

Tel: 22198

BOXER

(Colour)
Performances: 12-3-5:30-8

هذه هي الصورة الأصلية

LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Friday.

One sterling	1.2740/50	U.S. dollars
One U.S. dollar	1.3647/52	Canadian dollars
	3.0830/50	West German marks
	3.4765/85	Dutch guilders
	2.5770/85	Swiss francs
	62.12/17	Belgian francs
	9.4050/41.50	French francs
	1969.07/0.0	Italian lire
	248.55/65	Japanese yen
	8.8650/88.50	Swedish crowns
	8.8400/85.00	Norwegian crowns
	11.0650/07.50	Danish crowns
One ounce of gold	314.00/314.50	U.S. dollars

LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON (R) — Share prices closed lower in quiet trading for want of support and showed little or no reaction to the 1.1 per cent rise in U.K. first quarter gross domestic product on an output basis, or to the rise of about 1/2 per cent in the index of May longer leading economic indicators, dealers said. At 1430 GMT Friday the FTSE 100 index was down 14.0 at 1,262.3.

Among leaders ICI fell 6p to 734, Lucas dipped 8p to 317 and Beecham lost 5p to 330. Allied Lyons moved against the trend gaining 9p to 215. Oils were easier but banks were steady. Government bonds were as much as 1/4 lower on the day in slack trading. Golds eased and U.S. shares were mixed.

Life insurances closed easier on profit taking after a firm opening with Legal and General 12p off at 722 after 737. Prudential lost 10p to 682 after news that it is to buy the entire share capital of the Insurance Corp. of Ireland (Life) Ltd. for 27.5 million Irish pounds. Abbey Life ended 4p down at 228.

Banks were basically steady in quiet trading and showed little reaction to the U.K. government's plans to introduce a new banking bill to tighten the criteria for supervisory authorisation of banking institutions.

British government plans new banking legislation

LONDON (R) — The British government announced plans Thursday for new legislation to tighten supervision of banks following a banking failure last year that sent shivers through London's financial community.

The Bank of England said that if it had not stepped in to take over Johnson Matthey Bankers (JMB) when it collapsed last October, there could have been a banking crisis in Britain with international repercussions.

JMB, a relatively small bank better known for its bullion trading business, lost £245 million (\$264 million) before authorities realised anything was amiss.

Chancellor of the Exchequer Nigel Lawson outlined the new legislation in reporting to parliament on an inquiry into the JMB collapse.

Mr. Lawson said serious shortcomings in the management of JMB led to its failure. He said JMB committed itself to lending too much money and was "guilty of serious misreporting" to the Bank of England, the supervisory authority.

But he added that the Bank of England, as the nation's central bank, "cannot escape criticism for failing to respond more quickly to the danger signals".

Mr. Lawson said the Bank of England had decided that, in future, exposure of a lender to a borrower or to closely related borrowers should not exceed 25 per cent of the lender's capital base, except in extraordinary circumstances.

He said Britain's existing two-tiered system of supervision would be abolished.

Under this system licensed deposit takers, which offer a narrow range of financial services, have been subject to stricter supervision than recognised merchant or commercial banks such as JMB.

Mr. Lawson said he was confident the changes would "greatly strengthen the system and make a repetition of the JMB affair much less likely to occur".

The legislation is planned as soon as possible after publication of a policy paper later this year.

Opposition Labour Party spokesman Mr. Roy Hattersley welcomed plans for new legislation but said he would not allow the matter to be "swept under the Bank of England's carpet."

The Bank of England, in its report on the JMB affair, said: "No evidence of fraud by the directors or staff of JMB has been discovered."

Under existing Community plans, all steel industry subsidies would be outlawed from the end of this year, including operating aids to bail out loss-making firms and investment subsidies.

The Commission paper has been sent to Community industry ministers, who are tentatively scheduled to meet in Brussels on July 25 to discuss market support arrangements from Jan. 1.

The sources said the Commission paper restated that the continuing high overcapacity in the bloc's steel sector should rule out any subsidies aimed at encouraging modernisation which would lead to the creation of extra capacity.

However, it said research and development should be eligible for subsidies of up to 25 per cent where it was aimed at cutting production costs, improving product quality, widening product range or increasing worker safety.

The paper envisaged special depreciation allowances for companies which shut further steel plants if this meant a net fall in their output of products for which demand was lagging.

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'Spaghetti war' rekindles U.S.-EC trade disputes

BRUSSELS (R) — A "spaghetti war" has erupted between the United States and the European Community (EC), adding to the lengthening list of trans-Atlantic trade conflicts in which each side blames the other for protectionism.

President Reagan imposed higher tariffs on imports of pasta from the Community Thursday in retaliation for what he called "unreasonable and discriminatory" tariffs on U.S. citrus fruit.

European Trade Commissioner Willy De Clercq responded with an angry statement urging Washington to rescind the move and declaring: "The Community has no alternative but to take immediate retaliatory measures."

The pasta row follows serious disputes over West European cereal subsidies and steel sales to the U.S., which have sparked increasingly bitter exchanges across the Atlantic.

U.S. Vice President George Bush is due in Brussels next week on what was billed as a goodwill tour of Europe. His aides have made clear he plans to hit out at the Community's agricultural subsidy system and diplomats say he may find little goodwill left at EC headquarters.

A U.S. official said Mr. Reagan's move would raise the price of European pasta products to the American consumer by up to 40 per cent and "pretty much kill the trade."

The decision was taken because the Community refused to reconsider preferential import agreements with such Mediterranean countries as Morocco and Israel which the administration says cost U.S. lemon and orange growers \$48 million a year in lost exports.

The 20-year-old dispute came to a head at a time when protectionist pressure in the U.S. has been fuelled by moves to cut back drastically on government aid to American farmers, making them more reliant on exports, European analysts said.

The 10-nation Community, which Spain and Portugal will join next year, spends over \$20 billion a year on agriculture, much of it to subsidise exports of surplus cereals, butter and meat which compete with U.S. produce on world markets.

Trade conflicts have been worsened by a high dollar which has given European produce an edge over American goods in the United States and abroad, the analysts said.

Washington wants to make the Community's common agricultural policy (CAP) a key issue in a new round of global trade talks, which it hopes will start next year.

The Community says it is prepared to discuss the application of its subsidy system in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) but not to have its principles challenged.

Mr. De Clercq described the U.S. move on pasta as without legal basis and contrary to GATT rules.

"It calls into question the credibility of American declarations in favour of reinforcing the multilateral trade system," he said in a statement, which did not specify what retaliatory measures the commission might take.

Officials said they would probably hit U.S. food products.

Mr. Reagan said in a White House statement: "I believe we must recognise that the level of trade concessions between the United States and the EC is no longer in balance."

Two weeks ago the United States offered subsidised wheat to Algeria, a traditional French market, in the first use of a \$2 billion "war chest" set up to promote American farm exports in the face of European competition.

Community foreign ministers, meeting in Luxembourg on Wednesday, warned the United States and Japan they would retaliate against protectionist measures which keep out European goods.

The "spaghetti war" now seems set to become the first test of that resolve, the European analysts said.

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European Commission urges high technology Community

BRUSSELS (R) — European Commission President Jacques Delors Thursday urged the creation of a new European high technology Community to streamline research and ward off threats of technological domination by the U.S. and Japan.

He said he would press Community leaders at their Milan summit next week to negotiate a new treaty on technological cooperation and launch an ambitious research drive in key areas like laser beams, robotics and powerful new computers.

He told a European Parliament committee that President Reagan's \$26 billion "Star Wars" missile defence research programme had sparked an awareness in Western Europe that action was needed to avoid a widening of the current technology gap.

But he did not appear optimistic that Community governments would set aside national interests quickly and embark upon a Community-wide research effort.

French President Francois Mitterrand's plans for a European research drive, dubbed Eureka, have won verbal support from most West European governments.

Even Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone is reported to have shown interest in joining the scheme, designed to rival Washington's Strategic Defence Initiative (SDI).

The Milan summit is expected to give a general endorsement to the Eureka concept, diplomats said.

But Commission officials fear it may end up as a loose programme of bilateral accords like the European Space Agency (ESA), which developed the Ariane rocket, or the Airbus planemakers consortium, which would be beyond its control.

Mr. Delors said only a new treaty would enable Western Europe to pool all financial resources needed to fund the multi-billion dollar research and negotiate fair deals on technology transfer with its main competitors in Japan and the U.S.

He said a policy-making body set up under the new treaty would select flexible research programmes involving all or some of the Community countries.

This body would have to adapt the programmes to the long-term needs of Europe's economies.

The programmes, which could also involve researchers or companies from countries outside the Community, should be funded partly by the Community budget.

They should also involve finance from national research budgets, cash from participating firms and loans from the European Investment Bank, the Community's long-term bank, he said.

Meanwhile, the European Commission has proposed rules for granting limited subsidies to Community steel firms from the end of this year, Community sources said Thursday.

They said the executive had produced a paper recommending that subsidies be allowed for research and development, environmental protection, plant shutdowns and reconversion.

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U.S. central bank officials clash on approaches to debt

WASHINGTON (R) — Federal Reserve (Fed) Chairman Paul Volcker, in an unusual public rebuke of a colleague, Thursday dismissed as incomprehensible his vice chairman's proposal for new approaches to the international debt problem.

"I find his reported comments incomprehensible," Mr. Volcker said in a statement authorised from Tokyo where he is attending a meeting of finance ministers and central bankers from the Group of 10 industrial nations.

Mr. Volcker accused Vice Chairman Preston Martin of "unfortunately and unrealistically suggesting that there are unorthodox approaches to deal with the international debt problems."

The statement was released here by a spokesman for the Fed, the U.S. central bank.

News reports quoted Mr. Martin as saying the current case-by-case method of "crisis management" has had some success, but it is time "we examine a whole series of innovative proposals that have come out in the past 18 months."

Mr. Volcker apparently fears Mr. Martin's statement may encourage Third World debtor nations to believe they can win new financial aid without making fundamental adjustments in the economic policies that created the

public clash between Fed officials is without precedent.

Ministers discuss money reform in Tokyo

Meanwhile, the finance ministers and central bank governors from major industrial nations opened talks in Tokyo Friday on ways of stabilising the world's money system, but sources close to the meeting said there was little likelihood of big change.

France, Italy, and many developing countries want to overhaul the international financial system, plagued by wild currency swings since fixed exchange rates were abandoned in the early 1970s.

They say the instability threatens savings and jobs so the world should return to the fixed-rate system.

However the United States and West Germany are likely to thwart moves towards major change. They say money markets should decide how currency values are set and argue that government interference would only cause inflation.

The French-led group advocates zoning financial markets into three groups based on the dollar, the yen and the West European currencies before edging towards fixed exchange rates.

Government officials, who asked not to be identified, said the

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YOUR DAILY Horoscope

from the Carroll Righter Institute

FORECAST FOR SATURDAY, JUNE 22, 1985

GENERAL TENDENCIES: Early morning delays should be accepted in their stride since you will find that a new resourcefulness arises to show you how to handle issues in an intelligent and sensible manner.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) You can be very creative in the morning, but later you may have to rise above annoyances that may come up.

Taurus (Apr. 20 to May 20) Get the situation at home better organized in the morning, since a complex matter may come up there later.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Get your shopping done early and run other errands before you handle some problematical affair that needs your personal attention.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to Jul. 21) You can get details of bills and obligations nicely handled early, but later some problems may arise that can be annoying.

LEO (Jul. 22 to Aug. 21) A good day to improve your appearance, but don't try to force any personal wishes on others.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) It is important that you handle personal matters in the morning, and later you can work on regular duties that you may not enjoy.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) A good morning to pursue whatever is of intimate importance to you, but later you have to use tact in asking for favors.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Get busy at your duties that are not connected with the outside world and you can get much done. Avoid one who likes to harass you.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Before you get into any new interest or take a trip, be sure to comprehend every facet connected with it.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Tying up any loose ends of business or other practical affairs is wise now. Make the most of this strange day.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) A good day for keeping promises you have made and for showing appreciation for favors.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Utilize some time to get your surroundings improved so that you can be more comfortable in them.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY ... he or she will be able to study the over-all issues of any situation and also the details connected with it, and this ability can produce an important person when reaching adulthood, provided a good education is given, as well as much encouragement. Permit to participate in sports.

THE Daily Crossword

by Louis Sabin

ACROSS

1 Tender's document

5 Cart

10 Beardless goat

14 At all

16 Chicago airport

17 Beef's kin

18 Indefinite action

20 Yolk

21 Proficient

22 Boorish

23 Defense system

25 Vetch

27 Kidnap

29 Restrained

33 Vary; Ger.

34 Configurations

36 — made

37 Come uninvited

Security Council strongly censures South Africa

Resolutions condemn Namibia situation and 'act of aggression' against Angola

UNITED NATIONS (Agencies) — The United Nations Security Council has strongly condemned South Africa for its "act of aggression" against Angola in last month's commando raid near the Gulf oil installation at Cabinda.

The unanimously-approved resolution represented the second censure of South Africa within 24 hours. The council condemned South Africa Wednesday for withholding independence for Namibia (South West Africa) and served notice that this could result in ultimate economic sanctions.

On Thursday, the council also strongly condemned South Africa's use of Namibian territory as a springboard for the attack on Angola and demanded that it unconditionally withdraw forthwith all its forces from that nation.

The resolution declared that Angola was entitled to "appropriate redress and compensation for any material damage it has suffered."

Angola's complaint to the council stemmed from an abortive South African military action in May that a captured soldier testified later was aimed at the Cabinda oil installations.

Wednesday night's resolution, adopted with the United States and Britain abstaining, urged U.N. members to consider a range of voluntary measures against Pretoria.

These could include halting new investments in South Africa and the sale of krugerrands, re-examination of sea and air links with the republic, and restrictions in sports and cultural ties.

After lengthy consultations, the text was orally amended to avoid a veto by the United States and Britain, which did not want to be committed in advance to sanctions.

It now states that in the event of non-compliance, the council would meet to "consider the adoption of appropriate measures under the U.N. Charter, including Chapter VII."

Presenting Angola's complaint, Foreign Minister Afonso van Dunes Mbinda said the raid was aimed at the Gulf oil plant and in repulsing it, Angolan troops saved American lives and \$1 billion worth of property.

South Africa has denied that the oil plant was a target. Its delegate here, Kurt von Schirnding, said that testimony to that effect by

South African Captain Wynand du Toit, who was captured by Angolan troops, was forced while he was under the influence of drugs.

Mr. Von Schirnding asked the council to allow Capt. Du Toit to appear here "to give his free and uncoerced version of what transpired."

He urged the council to join South Africa in calling for an international agreement for the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Angola, where thousands of Cuban troops are deployed.

The South African delegate said the commando raid was a response to the activities of "terrorists" harboured by Angola and Pretoria had no intention of apologising for it.

The United States recalled its ambassador from South Africa after another South African attack — last week's raid on Botswana.

U.S. Representative Warren Clark said Thursday Washington had received no satisfactory explanation from Pretoria for its conduct.

"Naturally, we are particularly disturbed by evidence that the South African military action at Cabinda posed a threat to the lives of U.S. citizens in that province and a danger to the property of U.S. companies there," he said.

Earlier, Mr. Von Schirnding alluded to South Africa's insistence that Cuban troops must leave Angola before neighbouring Namibia could receive independence.

He said, "I should like all the members of the council to join South Africa in calling for an international agreement for the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Angola."

Opening the debate on Angola's complaint, Mr. Mbinda said South African military action, including attacks in the diamond-mining area, aimed to "suffocate" the Angolan economy.

Mr. Mbinda said 20,000 South African troops were massed along Angola's southern border.

In Windhoek, the Namibian capital, the controversial administration installed by South Africa this week said it had asked the Security Council to hear its case with a view to recognising it.

The Security Council recognises SWAPO (South West Africa People's Organisation) nationalist guerrillas as the sole representative of Namibia's one million people.

The interim government said in a statement after its first session, Wednesday that it intended asking the council to reverse the "misplaced" recognition of SWAPO.

The interim administration was rejected as null and void by a Security Council resolution Wednesday.

At least one million strikers answered a call by the Communist-led Workers' Commission (CC.00.) Union Thursday.

Many blocked roads, erected burning barricades and attacked buses as their leaders declared it was Spain's first general strike since the 1936-39 civil war.

Union leader Marcelino Camacho said more than four million workers took part in the stoppage.

The government said a million were involved and that it had not been a general strike.

Spanish newspapers Friday agreed that the turnout was substantial but failed to paralyse the country.

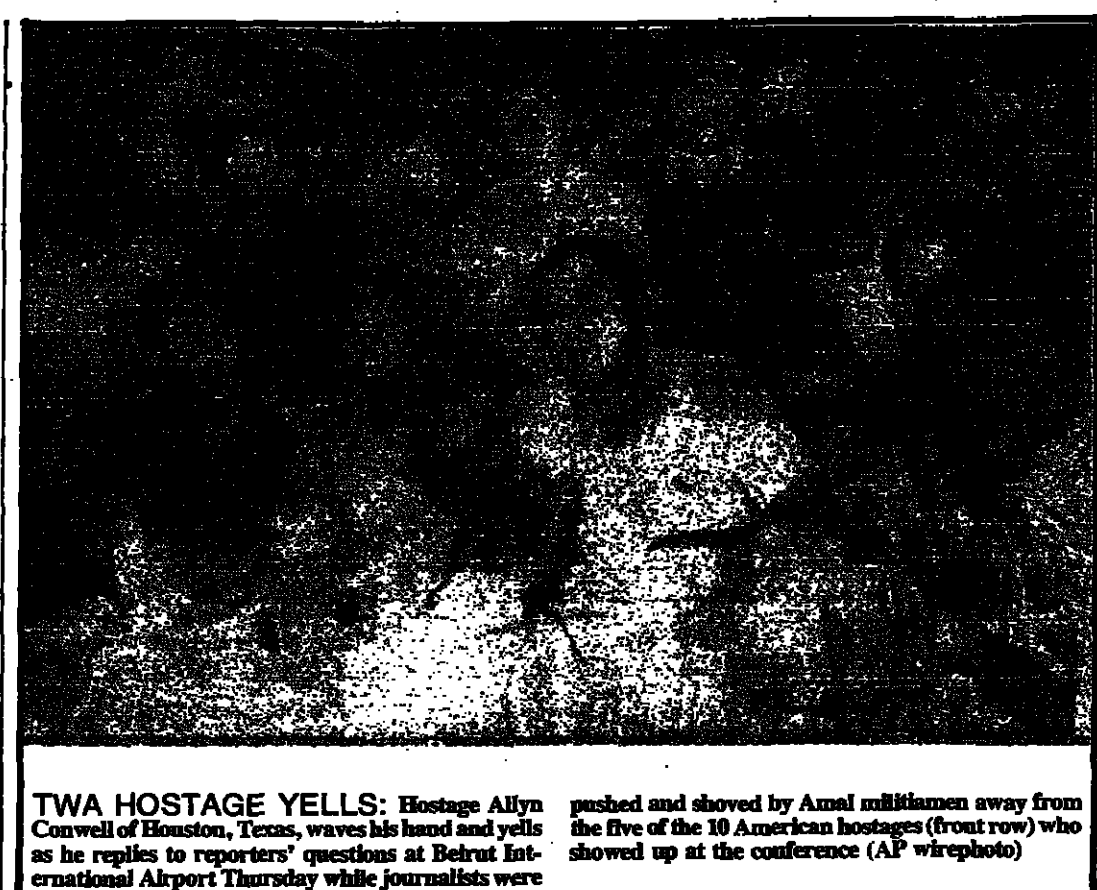
The government's trade union arm, the General Workers' Union (UGT), did not answer the strike call. The CC.00. and UGT each have about 800,000 active followers out of a 10 million-strong workforce.

The strike had the biggest impact in the Basque country in northern Spain.

Police said at least 15 people were hurt in Madrid, Barcelona and other cities while strikers blocked roads, erected burning barricades and smashed bus windows and slashed their tyres.

Police said some pickets were armed with chains and poles. In one incident in Madrid, strikers beat up workers.

The civil governor in Madrid said one policeman was detained for firing into the air as he tried to disperse a group of pickets in the worker suburb of Orcasitas.



TWA HOSTAGE YELLS: Hostage Allynn Connell of Houston, Texas, waves his hand and yells as he replies to reporters' questions at Beirut International Airport Thursday while journalists were

pushed and shoved by Amal militiamen away from the five of the 10 American hostages (front row) who showed up at the conference (AP wirephoto)

Spaniards return to work after 1-day strike

MADRID (R) — Tens of thousands of Spaniards went back to work Friday following a one-day nationwide strike in protest over the Socialist government's austerity measures.

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New talks in Geneva seek Afghan solution

GENEVA (R) — Torn by more than five years of war in Afghanistan, the Kabul government and Pakistan have resumed talks aimed at ending the conflict and finding a way to withdraw 115,000 Soviet troops.

As the United Nations-sponsored talks opened Thursday, U.N. representative Diego Cordovez told reporters all parties appeared committed to a political solution of the Afghan war.

Mr. Cordovez said withdrawal of the Soviet force in Afghanistan was one of the subjects Kabul's team agreed to discuss. A senior Pakistani Foreign Ministry official said earlier in Islamabad that Moscow had dropped its opposition to talks about a timetable for departure of the troops.

U.S. and Soviet officials are meeting on the Afghanistan issue in Washington at the same time as the Geneva talks, due to run until Tuesday. After two days of meetings, however, official U.S. sources said Thursday there was less optimism about progress toward a political solution for the war.

The current U.N. talks constitute the fourth round since June 1982. Meetings broke down last August over the issue of linking withdrawal of the Soviet forces and an undertaking by Pakistan to stop interfering in Afghanistan's affairs.

More than three million Afghan refugees live in Pakistan, mostly along the border, and many belong to guerrilla groups which are fighting the Kabul government and the estimated 115,000 Soviet troops supporting it.

The Afghan and Pakistan delegations are not meeting directly. Mr. Cordovez was shuttling back and forth between them in "proximity talks", relaying positions on four issues:

- Non-intervention and non-interference;
- International guarantees for a settlement of the conflict;
- Repatriation of Afghan refugees in Pakistan; and
- Finding a way to address the question of withdrawing Soviet troops from Afghanistan.

Mr. Cordovez said the talks intentionally were compressed into a short period, to ensure the delegations stayed in close contact with their governments on emerging positions.

If progress is made, further talks will be held in July and August, he said.

The Afghan delegation was headed by Foreign Minister Shah Mohammad Dost and the Pakistani delegation by Foreign Minister Sahabzada Yaqub Khan.

Signs have emerged recently that Moscow might be more receptive to a negotiated settlement despite an intensified military campaign this year against the Afghan guerrillas.

Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi said he received indications during a Moscow visit last month that the Kremlin "would accept a neutral, non-aligned Afghanistan."

U.S. officials have said Moscow has been hinting in recent weeks that moves toward a political solution would find favour with new Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev.

Mr. Cordovez told reporters he decided to call the new round only after a trip to Kabul and Islamabad in May convinced him both sides wanted negotiations to resume.

Mr. Cordovez said he would keep Iran fully informed on the talks since any agreement would need Tehran's approval. There were some 1.5 million Afghan refugees in neighbouring Iran, he noted.

Dinesh Gunewardene also called on the government to disclose the terms on which the guerrillas, who are fighting to set up a Tamil state in the north and east, agreed to a ceasefire.

He referred to a statement by a guerrilla group, the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE), saying that it had stipulated several conditions to be fulfilled by the Sri Lankan government.

The statement issued on behalf of five major guerrilla groups from the South Indian city of Madras on Thursday said: "Our final decision to observe the ceasefire will depend on the timely implementation of the proposed said conditions."

The government said on Tuesday the five groups had agreed to lay down their arms in order to create an atmosphere for a political solution to the problems between the Sinhalese and Tamil peoples.

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"That sounds bizarre... but if it proves true it could explain why we might have 50 or 60 bodies but not 50 or 60 missing persons."

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Philippines police 'too poor to drive'

MANILA (R) — Most Philippine city police forces are so short of money that they have to ration their patrol cars to three litres of fuel a day, a government minister said Friday. Calling for an increase of one billion pesos (\$50 million) in the 1.5 billion peso (\$75 million) police budget, Deputy Defence Minister Teodoro Natidad said many police departments had increased foot patrols because they could not afford to use cars. Petrol cost nine pesos (about 50 cents) per litre. According to the Philippine News Agency, Mr. Natidad said the proposals for increased police funds had been sent to the cabinet for discussion during hearings on the 1986 budget.

Iceland parliament rejects beer bill

REYKJAVIK (R) — A bill to allow strong beer to be brewed and sold in Iceland has gone flat in parliament. The upper house voted last week to call a referendum on whether to let drinkers buy strong beer — introduced to Iceland by the Vikings but banned 75 years ago because of rampant alcoholism. The lower house, reversing its own earlier decision, Thursday night rejected the referendum and threw out the beer bill. The plan has come under fire from opponents who fear strong beer will lead children and teenagers astray. Icelanders who don't like the weak brew now available are consoling themselves with "black death" cocktails — a mixture of beer and local brandy.

Hong Kong drug boss jailed for 20 years

HONG KONG (R) — The leader of a heroin trafficking ring was jailed for 20 years Friday in one of Hong Kong's biggest drug cases. Teddy Hung Hon-Yee, 36, was part owner of a nightclub in the British colony's Mongkok sex district. The club was alleged to have been used as a front for heroin trade worth about 200 million dollars (\$26 million) between 1975 and 1982. Hung's 29-year-old wife Ng Wai-Fong was jailed for two years and three others received sentences of between 10 and 15 years. Two men were acquitted earlier in the four month trial.

English ignored surrendering German pilots during war

LONDON (R) — The tough part for a German pilot bailing out over England during World War II was finding someone willing to arrest him, according to a letter unearthed in a local archive. The 1941 letter, sent by a lieutenant-colonel in the home guard (part-time reservists) in a rural area near London, chastised local commanders for their discourtesy to the Germans. "After all the trouble they take to come over and bail out, it is not right for anyone to totally disregard them," it said. "I have received a complaint that German airmen are finding it most difficult to get themselves arrested when they bail out and land in this country." The letter cites an airman who after two failed surrenders had to ask the way to the nearest police station. Another tried to stop a truck but the driver swept on past him.

U.S. Senate delays Soviet occupation of new embassy premises

WASHINGTON (R) — The U.S. Senate Thursday voted to deny the Soviet Union the right to occupy its new embassy here until the Kremlin agrees to pay the United States for construction delays at its new embassy in Moscow. The Soviet Union owes the United States more than \$20 million in damages due to the delays since 1984, said Senator Lawton Chiles, who sponsored the embassy amendment. The Florida Democrat said Soviet construction delays have increased the cost of the U.S. embassy to \$167 million from \$75 million estimated in 1978. The amendment was approved on a voice vote to a pending bill which granted an additional \$20.1 million for the U.S. embassy project. The Soviet Union was originally scheduled to complete construction on the U.S. embassy in 1982, but it is now not expected to be finished until 1987. Under the construction agreement, the host country was to build the exterior and each country was to use its own workers to complete the interior.

Political party denies role in bomb blasts in Nepal

KATMANDU (Agencies) — Police troops patrolled the streets Friday after seven people, including a member of parliament, were slain and at least 16 wounded in a series of bomb explosions in the capital, authorities said.

The main political party called off a civil disobedience campaign Friday after the bomb blasts in four towns, including the capital Katmandu.

The banned Nepali Congress Party (NPC) said in a statement it deplored the explosions. Two were at the palace of King Birendra, who effectively rules the country and has banned political activity.

"Our party had nothing to do with the explosions yesterday. The peaceful movement we launched for the restoration of political rights in Nepal has been suspended," the NPC said.

Several thousand political workers had been arrested since the campaign began a month ago.

Home Minister Jig Mehar Shrestha told an emergency session of

parliament that "terrorists" aiming to create anarchy were responsible for the blasts. About 25 people were injured.

Katmandu was worst hit by the blasts which residents said were the country's first terrorist-style attacks.

Two bombs went off at the gates to King Birendra's palace, one in the lobby of the five-star Annapurna hotel killing four people, one in the national assembly building killing two people including a parliamentarian and one in a compound housing top government ministries.

Other blasts hit the towns of Pokhara, where one person was killed, Bhairwa and Dhagari Bazar.

Police said the explosions were caused by time bombs which detonated containers filled with bolts.

Four people, including an Indian woman, were reported killed by the bomb at the luxury Annapurna hotel, which is near the palace and is partly owned by the royal family.

Lisbon council suspends talks on coalition crisis

LISBON (R) — The Council of State has suspended talks on Portugal's political crisis without setting a resumption date as efforts to head an early general election appeared to be failing.

President Antonio Ramalho Eanes had sought the advice of the council, Portugal's highest consultative body, on whether to call an election following the collapse of the ruling coalition of Socialist Prime Minister Mario Soares last week.

Political sources said the council suspended its meeting Thursday after more than nine hours to allow Mr. Eanes and the leaders of political parties time to hold further contacts.

The council's meeting — the second this week — is required under the constitution before a decision is taken on dissolving parliament for early elections. Its advice is not binding on the president.

The Socialists, the country's biggest political party, responded Thursday to a call by Mr. Eanes to avoid dissolution and maintain stability by contacting the three other main parties and proposing talks on the formation of a new government.

But the move appeared to have failed to convince other parties who insist early elections are the only solution.

"Any government solution that might be found would be just as harmful for the nation as the maintaining of the current government," the Social Democratic Party (PSD), which withdrew a week ago from the coalition, said.

The opposition Christian Democrats also rebuffed the move by the Socialists. Their parliamentary group said it was the task of the president to direct solutions.

The communist party, the country's third largest party, said the Socialist proposal for talks was inappropriate.

Jailed Norwegian spy to appeal against sentence

OSLO (R) — Convicted KGB spy Arne Treholt, jailed by a Norwegian court for 20 years Thursday, has said he will appeal against the stiffest prison sentence ever handed down to an agent in Norway.

"I appeal on the spot," Treholt told the court late Thursday night after judges spent 12 hours announcing their reasons for the sentence.

A former diplomat and junior government minister, Mr. Treholt was jailed for his 10 years of alleged espionage work for the Soviet KGB secret police, and allegedly handing over vital Norwegian and NATO military and political secrets.

"Firstly I have been convicted for things I am not guilty of, I am sentenced to have money confiscated that I have never received, and I have been convicted for being a pupil at the (Norwegian) defence college after being sent there by the government," Treholt said.

The judgement on Treholt, after a 10-week court session and 41 days consideration by the judges, finished in secret session as judges outlined sensitive details, deemed too secret to be published.

Bonn sees no conflict between 'Star Wars' and 'Eureka'

MUNSTER, West Germany, (R) — West Germany sees no conflict between President Reagan's "star wars" proposals (SDI) and the French "Eureka" project for civilian research and is considering taking part in both, according to Defence Minister Manfred Woerner.

He was speaking to Reuters after watching a major Franco-German military exercise in southern Germany along with French Defence Minister Charles Hernu on Thursday.

"It is very clear, Eureka means civilian technical cooperation in Europe and SDI means an American research programme on strategic defence, so it is not a question of choosing one or the other," Mr. Woerner said.

"We are considering participating in both, but the extent to which we can do so depends on finances and so on," he added.

Asked whether there was any conflict over SDI with France, which has firmly rejected the U.S. project, he said: "No. We are still trying to coordinate European attitudes towards SDI, but we do not know yet if we will be successful."

Mr. Hernu told reporters the foreign and defence ministers of the two countries would have further discussions shortly on a project to produce a 21st century combat plane along with Britain, Italy and Spain.

Defence ministers of the five countries failed to resolve differences over the venture at a meeting in London this week.

France and China agree to cooperate in space technology

PEKING (R) — France and China, which is rapidly developing its space technology, have agreed to cooperate broadly in space monitoring and production of space equipment.

The New China News Agency said Friday the agreement was reached Thursday at a meeting between State Councillor Zhang Aiping and Frederic D'Allest, director-general of the French national space study centre.

It said the two countries would co-operate in producing a multi-purpose module in satellites used to survey natural resources and their ground stations would link up to observe, trace and control satellites.

China has already launched some 17 satellites, including a sophisticated geostationary communications satellite last year, and is developing a new launch vehicle.

The Ministry of Space Industry

said last week it would soon be ready to accept orders for its space products, including satellites, carrier rockets and ground stations, the China Daily reported.

The paper said China would limit its space effort to economically practical projects and would not enter a space race with the superpowers.

Peking is highly critical of U.S. President Reagan's strategic defence initiative — the "Star Wars" — calling it an attempt by the United States to secure control of space.

Attending Thursday's meeting was new Astronautics Minister Li Xue, who was present at the launching of the European space rocket Ariane in French Guiana in February.

The Chinese Broadcasting Satellite Corporation has booked space on two Ariane launches in 1987 and 1988, the first such order by a Communist country.

U.S. police find signs of new 'Satanic cult activity'

TOLEDO, Ohio (R) — Police probing an alleged devil worship cult they say may have killed 50 or 60 people in ritual sacrifices involving children said they found evidence of Satanic practices during Thursday's search but no bodies.

Lucas County Sheriff James Telb said his investigators had found what appear to be numerous shallow graves in a wooded area studded with abandoned houses west of Toledo. A full-scale dig began in the area at dawn Friday.

During a search of one ramshackle log cabin covered with faded green shingles, police found a doll with nails driven through its

feet to hold it upright to a rail. In one hand, the doll held a piece of a toy, plastic telephone receiver.

On its other wrist, there was a metal five-sided charm surrounded by a circle — the pentagram, a sign of Satan in folklore. There were also wooden cross-like structures found in the weed-choked woods.

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GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN

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WEEKLY BRIDGE QUIZ

Q.1 — As South, vulnerable, you hold:
 ♠KQ73 ♠95 ♠A4 ♠AKQ83
 The bidding has proceeded:
 South West North East
 1 ♠ Pass 1 ♣ Pass
 1 ♠ Pass 3 ♣ Pass
 ?
 What do you bid now?

Q.2 — As South, vulnerable, you hold:
 ♠A96 ♠5 ♠KQ876 ♠J1052
 The bidding has proceeded:
 North East South West
 1 ♠ Pass 1 ♣ Pass
 1 ♠ Pass 3 ♣ Pass
 3 ♣ Pass ?
 What do you bid now?

Q.3 — Both vulnerable, as South you hold:
 ♠A45 ♠762 ♠KJ3 ♠10782
 The bidding has proceeded:<